INSURANCE.

Bombay Millowners' Association is anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Will Millowners put into practice their own resolve to help Indian Insurance Companies?

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL XVI NO 97-- BOMBAY TUESDAY APRIL 24 1928 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY. BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1928			
28 Apr.	MALOJAx		20,837
5 May.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
12 ,,	MOREA*		10,953
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,518
26 ,,	RAZMAK	NALDERAx	16,088
2 June	MACEDONIA.		11,120
9 ,,	MALWA *		10 986
16 ,,	MANTUA		10,846
23 ,,	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA x	16,572
30 ,,	DELIA		8,000
7 July	RANPURA*		16,601
14 ,,	MOREA		10,953
21 ,,	RAZMAK	MOOLTANx	20,847
28 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,518
4 Aug.	RAWALPINDI		16,619
11 ,,	MACEDONIA		11,120
18 ,,	MALOJAx		20,837
25 ,,	MALWA		10,986
1 Sep.	RAJPUTANA*		16,568
8 ,,	MANTUA		10,916
15 ,,	NALDERA		16,088
22 ,,	RANPURA		16,601
29 ,,	RAZMAK @		10,602
6 Oct.	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,518
13 ,,	NARKUNDA x		16,502
20 ,,	RAWALPINDI.		16,619
27 ,,	RAZMAK		10,602
3rdNov.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
10 ,,	MOOLTAN x		20,847
17 ,,	RANCHI		16,650
24 ,,	RANPURA	MACEDONIA*	11 120

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

RATES.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA," on the 2nd of June, 1928, and terminating with the "KAISER-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both direction.. £120
To Marseilles and back £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons
1928		
End May	DOMALA	8,441
14th June	MANORA	7,589
5th July	DUMANA	8'127

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

25thApr.'28	DELTA	Colombo, Straits. China & Japan
26th April	NARKUNDA	Colombo, and Australia.
3rd May	†MIRZAPORE..	Straits, China and Japan
25th May	MOOLTAN	Colombo and Australia
8th June	RAWALPINDI	Colombo Straits, China & Japan
Connecting	at Colombo with COMORIN	for Australia
25th June	†KIDDERPORE	Straits, China and Japan.
6th July	RAJPUTANA	Colombo Straits, China & Japan
Connecting	at Colombo with MONGOLIA	for Australia
7th July	†ALIPORE	Straits, China and Japan.
3rd Aug.	NALDERA	Straits, China and Japan.
Connecting	at Colombo with CHITRAL	for Australia.

†Does not carry Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928		
25th April	BARPETA	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
25th ,,	KHANDALLA.	East & South Africa.
26th ,,	VARSOVA	Busreh via Karachi.
28th ,,	CHAKLA	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka & Cutch Mandvie.
30th ,,	VITA	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvie.
16th May	xELLORA	Mombasa.

x Extra sailing to Mombasa only.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500 only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with:

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure
Gnoa Maru ..	6785	27th Apr.	3rd May
*Awa Maru ..	6028	30th ,,	11th ,,
Hakodate Maru	5303	7th May	20th ,,
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	17th ,,	30th ,,
*Bingo Maru ..	6047	20th ,,	3rd June
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	30th ,,	12th April
Muroran Maru ..	5374	15th June	27th June
*Sado Maru ..	5893	30th ,,	14th July

*Passenger Steamer

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23735. Telg.- "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure.
Shunko Maru ..	27th April	6th May
Borneo Maru ..	10th May	20th ,,
Sydney Maru ..	18th ,,	30th ,,
Honolulu Maru.	24th ,,	31st ,,
Sumatra Maru..	9th June.	22nd June

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager
Phone Nos. 22150 and 23473.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 648.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

436-497, Kalbadevi Road. BOMBAY;
Tel. No. 22997.

The Bombay Chronicl

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local. Rs. as.	Mofussil. Rs. as.
1 Year	20 0	25 0
6 Months	10 0	12 8
3 Months	5 0	6 4
1 Month	1 14	2 4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 4	Rs. 5	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY 1 1|2 ANNA.

MISS MAYO'S MOTHER INDIA

A REJOINDER

By Mr. K. NATARAJAN
Editor, "Indian Social Reformer."

With an Introduction
By The Hon. MR. G. A. NATESAN,
Editor of the "Indian Review."

This is a scathing exposure of the many mendacious allegations of Miss Mayo against the character and aspirations of the Indian people and their social institutions. Mr. Natarajan charges Miss Mayo for freely indulging in half-truths and even untruths without any attempt to verify them. The criticisms of Miss Mayo's book by Dr. Margaret Balfour, Lala Lajpat Rai, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyer, Rev. Popley, Sir Rabindranath Tagore and Mahatma Gandhi form valuable appendices to this useful little publication. Sir Rabindranath Tagore accuses her of 'deliberate untruthful irresponsibility.' Mahatma Gandhi compares her book to the report of a drain Inspector. The Hon. Mr. G. A. Natesan in the introduction to the book hopes that this exposure of 'an atrocious injustice to an ancient people' will go to some extent at least in removing 'the malignant contagion of race hatred' that has been propagated by Miss Mayo's book, particularly at a time when the Indian people are fighting for self-rule.

Price As. Twelve.

Can be had of:—

G. A. NATESAN AND CO.,
G.T. Madras.
All Higginbothams' Rly. Stalls.
All Wheeler's Rly. Bookstalls.
And all book-sellers in India, Burma and Ceylon.

INSURANCE

WESTERN INDIA Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

SATARA CITY.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13. Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per	1000 p.a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1|2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!

(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993

(2) Total Undivided Reserves. Rs. 3,42,170.

RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars please apply.

THE EAST & WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Purely Indian Concern-Offers everything best in Life Insurance.

Several New attractive plans

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

For Agency terms and other particulars apply to the:—

SECRETARIES, Bombay

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,000

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as to our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.

For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:—

SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. address—'COMEALONG'
Telephone—21079.

INSURANCE

THE UNIVERSAL FIRE & GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,
CAWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMB

Managing Agents: **M. KANJI & CO.**

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

INSURE WITH:—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE Ltd

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No. Capitalists.

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000 COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of different on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to:—
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L., Secretary, 285|10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA
AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED

READ

What the Advertisement Manager, Messrs. Wilson Watch Co., Asian Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay, writes under date Sept. 20, 1926:

"We have now reviewed the results of our advertising carefully in your province and are very pleased to mention that our advertisements in your paper brought us orders in large numbers by every post. These orders have come from the remotest parts of the Presidency and from good class customers. This evidently confirms your statement about the very large circulation and pulling power of **The Hindu**. We regard that advertising in your paper is profitable provided the articles are rightly priced and are of public utility."

The Best medium for Advertisements is

"THE HINDU"

Apply for particulars to
The Manager, Post Box 316, Madras.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber.....

Address.....

Register No.....

Date of paper.....Time of delivery.....

Let Classified Advertisements help you

These little advertisements are Bombay's most willing workers. They find tenants, buyers, and help find workers for vacancies and employment for the unemployed. The next time you have a want of any kind just send an advertisement to the "Bombay Chronicle."

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee **ONE**
for First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA
For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS:

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

"NEW AVENUE TO REVENUE"—WANTED Energetic, ambitious persons to earn Rs. 150/- monthly at home, independently. 100 p.c. success. Apply with anna stamp BUSINESS SERVICE SYNDICATE,. Bukharapole, Sarangpur, Ahmedabad.
A R843.

WANTED—A MECHANICAL SIGNAL INSPECTOR for Construction work on the Eastern Bengal Railway, Calcutta, pay Rs. 250-10-300. Applicants must be keen, energetic and fully qualified, and not under 30 years of age. Vacancy temporary with prospects of permanency if found suitable. Apply to:—Signal Engineer, E. B. Railway Calcutta.
A 30304

WANTED—ORGANISING SUPERVISORS to start and supervise Branches different districts of Bombay, 5 for Banking and 5 for the order supply department. Salary Rs. 40 rising up to Rs. 60 by an annual increment of Rs. 5 plus Rs. 15 as T.A. per month and commission. Selected candidates shall have to invest Rs. 50 in shares of the Company in three instalments of Rs. 30 each, Apply to:—THE TRADE UNION LOAN CO., LT.., 172/3, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.
A

WANTED—AGENTS, throughout India and Burma on liberal Commission, Bonus, Pay for a leading Progressive Indian, Life Office, S. Sen, 16/1 Jagannath Dutt Lane, CALCUTTA.
A R841

EDUCATIONAL.

ROYAL HOMEOPATHIC INSTITUTE No. 33 Delhi,—(Registered under Act XXI of 1860) Teaches Homeopathy, Electro Homeopathy. Dentistry and Biochemistry locally by regular training as well as by correspondence through printed lectures and grants Diplomas. Please apply for prospectus to Dr. R. R. GUPTA, H M.D., Principal Royal Homeopathy Institute, DELHI.
P R735

FOR SALE.

KAKOMI DURRIES.
Infinitely superior to the Bazar Made article. Will last for years. In shades to suit your furnishing scheme. From Rs. 2-3 per square yard. Particulars on request.

KAKOMI SERVANTS CLOTHING.
Make your servants clothing of Kakomi Drill or let us make them for you. You get better service from Kakomi Materials. Coloured Drills from As. 10 per yard. Ready made clothing—Achkans from Rs 4-2 each, Pyjamas from Rs. 1-12 per pair, made from white Drill.

KAKOMI BED LINEN.
Our bed linen is noted for its remarkable wearing qualities. We specialize in Sheets, Pillow Cases, Counterpanes, and Mattress Cloths and shall be pleased to send samples and prices on request.

KAKOMI TABLE LINEN.
Can be depended on for many years reliable service. Table cloths in four patterns. Sizes from 1 1|2 yards by 52 inches. Prices from Rs. 2. Serviettes to match, size 24'' x 24'' Rs. 4-8 per dozen. The best value in India. Send for samples.

KAKOMI STRIPED SHIRTINGS.
Will give every satisfaction in wash and wear. In mauve Blue and Black stripes, 31'' wide As. 9-6 per yard. Patterns on request.

KAKOMI PYJAMAS.
For service and comfort. White Twill Rs. 4-12 per suit; Rs. 28 per half dozen. Striped Twill Rs. 5-12 per suit; Rs. 34 per half dozen. Send for prices and samples of the full range of materials and particulars of other qualities of Pyjamas Suits.

KAKOMI KHAKI SHORTS.
Extraordinary value. Made to measure with side pockets and belt loops (brace buttons if required). Waist up to 36'' — from Rs. 3-6 per pair.

For full particulars and prices of all Kakomi Manufactures write to:—
THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.. CAWNPORE.
K. 1.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

PUBLIC NOTICE

SELECTED CANDIDATES appearing for the Subordinate Railway Accounts Service Examination Part I at Bombay centre are hereby informed that the said examination will be held in Chief Auditor's Office, Victoria Terminus (Annex). 2nd Floor. on 7th and 8th May 1928 at 10 a.m. sharp.

By Order,
R. A. O'CONNOR,
Chief Auditor.
30290

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF ELECTRICAL MATERIAL FOR CONVERSION OF GAS LIT STOCK TO ELECTRIC.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay invites Tenders for the supply of the above mentioned material.

2. The prescribed form of tender with schedules, drawings and conditions on which tenders will be received can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 5|- per form, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF ELECTRICAL MATERIAL FOR CONVERSION OF GAS LIT STOCK TO ELECTRIC". Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders yill be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 .p.m (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd May, 1928.

4. The result of the tender will be notified in the "Indian Trade Journal".

T. G. RUSSEL,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
10th April 1928.
30251

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE

THE FIFTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 59, Forbes Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 1st May, 1928, at 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time) to transact the following business:

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, Audited Balance-Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December 1927.
2. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED form WEDNESDAY, the 25th April, 1928, to TUESDAY, the 8th May, 1928, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
FRAMROZE RUSTOMJEE MISTREE.,
Secretary.

No. 59, Forbes Street, Fort.
Bombay, 14th April 1928.
30278

NOTICE TO THE SHAREHOLDERS of THE PHADAKE TEXTILE AND INDUSTRIAL WORKS, LTD.,
Karad (Satara).

THE SECOND ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on SUNDAY, the 29th April, 1928, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company at Karad, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account made upto the 31st December, 1927.
2. To sanction the appropriation of dividend.
3. To elect two Directors for the ensuing year in the place of Messrs. G. P. Ogale and Kisanlal Premraj, who retire under Articles of Association No. 109; but they are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditor and to fix his remuneration.
5. To consider any other work that may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
G. V. PHADAKE AND CO,
Managing Agents.
Karad, 18-4-28.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 25th to 30th April 1928 (both days inclusive).
30310

MYSORE RAILWAYS AND M. & S.M. RAILWAY.
(Incorporated in England).

UPLANDS ROUTE Via BANGALORE AND MYSORE.
TO THE
NILGIRI HILLS.

THE PUBLIC ARE ADVISED that Mysore Railways have an Out-Agency at Ootacamund for the booking of parcels and the Contractors of the Out-Agency Messrs. Purushotham and Murthy run a regular motor service daily between Mysore and Ootacamund as under providing connection for passengers:—

From and to Secunderabad via Guntakal and Bangalore.

Poona via Arsikere.
Madras via Bangalore.

BUS SERVICE.

Leave Mysore	8-15 a.m.	12-30 p.m.
Arrive Ooty	3-29 p.m.	19-30 p.m.

RETURNING.

Leave Ooty	7-40 a.m.	12-10 p.m.
Arrive Mysore	14-30 p.m.	19-30 p.m.

CHARGES by BUS and CAR between MYSORE and OOTACAMUND.

	Single Journey.
(a) Per car (5 seater)	Rs. 75-0
First Class seat	" 30-0
(b) Per Bus	" 100-0
Third Class	" 6-8

FREE ALLOWANCE OF LUGGAGE ACCOMPANYING PASSENGERS.
First Class 25 lbs. bedding excluded.
Third Class 20 lbs. including bedding.
Excess luggage will be charged at Rs. 2-8-0 per maund or part of a maund.

PARCELS AT OWNER'S RISK.

	Rs. a. p.
Up to 10 seers	0 14 0
10 to 20 seers	1 10 0
20 to 40 seers	2 8 0

Any single package whose dimensions exceed 3-1|2' x 2-1|2' x 1-1|2' and whose weight exceeds 1-3|4 maunds will not be accepted.

A Refreshment Room has been opened by Messrs. Spencer and Co. at Gundlupet where meals and light refreshments are served if previous intimation is given.

For further particulars, apply to the Traffic Manager, Mysore Railways or Messrs. Purushotham and Murthy, Ooty Out-Agency Contractors, Mysore, or Ootacamund.

A. A. KHAN,
Mysore Railways.
H. D. SINCLAIR,
M. S. M. Railway.
30311

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE PREMIER MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 1st day of May, 1928, to the 9th day of May, 1928, both days inclusive.

By Order.
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM AND SONS, LTD.,
Agents.
Bombay, 23rd April 1928.
30309

THE INDIAN BLEACHING, DYEING AND PRINTING WORKS, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 1st day of May, 1928, to the 9th day of May, 1928, both days inclusive.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM AND SONS, LTD.,
Agents.
Bombay, 23rd. April 1928.
30308

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

THE RATANJI RANCHHODJI DESAI RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP.

THE SYNDICATE HEREBY INVITE APPLICATIONS for the Ratanji Ranchhodji Desai Research Fellowship which will shortly fall vacant The Fellowship is of the annual value of Rs. 550/-, tenable for a period of two years and will be awarded for research work in some branch of Medicine, preferably Tuberculosis.

2. The competition is open to members of the staff of the Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College, and to all Graduates in Medicine of the University of Bombay.

3. The Registrar will be glad to supply eligible candidates on application with a copy of the form of application and of the regulations relating to the Fellowship. Applications for the Fellowship should reach the Registrar not later than Tuesday, the 5th June 1928.

By Order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR.
University Registrar.
Bombay, 20th April, 1928.
30306

AUCTION SALE

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from The Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 24th April, 1928, at 3 p.m. at the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building St. No. 325 A; B; Case No. 63, Parel Bhoiwada Road.

Building St. No. 58; Case No. 505; Dadar Matunga Road.

Building St. No. 760; 761; 730; 800, Case No. 781; 808; 823; 961; Vadalla Village.

Building St. No. 3298; Sion Road.

MENESSE AND CO.

NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD

Capital Authorised	Rs.	6,00,00,000
" Subscribed	"	3,56,05,275
" Paid-up	"	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	"	1,15,36,676

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

FIRE
MARINE
BURGLARY
MOTOR CAR
PERSONAL ACCIDENT
ALL RISKS
(Jewellery) Etc., Etc.,

Call at the Office
CENTRAL BANK BUILDING,
Esplanade Road.
General Manager, R. J. DUFF.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL
DAILY at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY and SUNDAY AT 4 P. M.

THE FUNNY STORY OF A WIFE'S VENTURE TO RECAPTURE A HUSBAND WHOSE LOVE SEEMS TO BE WANING

ALSO

Grandpa's Girl
A 'CHRISTIE" COMEDY

with **RONALD COLMAN**

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT PALGHAR.

Under instructions from Messrs. Divekar and Co., Attorneys for the 1st Defendant Haji Moosa Haji Sakoor and in pursuance of the Consent Decree dated the 9th January, 1925, in Suit No. 5367 of 1922 (Mohomed Husein Joosab and others vs. Haji Mosa Haji Sakoor and others) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will sell by public auction THIS DAY TUESDAY, 24th. April at 3-30 P. M. (S. T.) at their rooms:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land, situate at Palghar Taluka Dahanu District Thana bearing Survey No 80 admeasuring about 1 acre 21 7/8 gunthas, assessment Rs. 2-5-0 and bounded on the East by public Road, on the West by Fence, on the South by Fence and on the North by the land of Mahabir Orilal.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Divekar and Co. Attorneys for the 1st Defendant and Administrator at No. 14, Motilal Shivlal Mansions, Hummum Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF INTESTATE AND UNCLAIMED PROPERTIES.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will sell by public auction on SATURDAY, the 5th May, 1928, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Police Commissioner's Office, opposite Arthur Crawford Market, all the intestate and unclaimed properties such as new and old clothes, utensils, jewellery etc. etc.

The above will be on view on the sale day. Cash will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT KHOJA STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Divekar and Co., Attorneys for the 1st defendant Haji Moosa Haji Sakoor and in pursuance of the Consent Decree dated 9th January, 1925, in Suit No. 5367 of 1922 (Mohomed Husein Joosab and others vs. Haji Musa Haji Sakoor and others) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 27th April, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises:

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Khoja Street, admeasuring about 133 square yards and registered by the Collector under Old No. 2887, New No. 98666, Old Survey No. 2513, New Survey No. 4321, Cadastral Survey No. 3715, and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 7300, Street No. 204 to 208 and bounded on the East by Khoja Street, on the West by Sweeper's passage, on the North by the property of Wallimahomed Haji Musa and on the South by the property of Lavji Ladha.

For further particulars of sale apply to Messrs. Divekar and Co., Attorneys for the 1st Defendant and Administrator at No. 14, Motilal Shivlal Mansions, Hummum Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

COOK-EASY
Fully Illustrate Catalgoue FREE.
ANNAPURNA COOKER CO.
BG. BASAVANGUDI-BANGALORE
BOMBAY AGENTS.
MAVATLAL VANMALI DAS & CO.
Girgaum Back Road.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
To-day at 10 P. M.
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS Jr.
in The Latest Paramount Production
"Stephen Steps Out"

EMPIRE THEATRE
To-day 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
The Startling Paramount Jungle Melodrama in 8 Gripping Reels—
CHANG CHANG CHANG
will stand on its own merits as a brilliantly conceived and brilliantly depicted story of the eternal struggle for existence in remote tracts where the world is yet very young.

EMPRESS THEATRE
To day 6, 8 and 10 p.m.
JOHN BARRYMORE
The greatest lover of all ages with
MARY ASTOR
IN
DON JUAN
The Romance of a Gorgeous Sinner.
Women were toys in his hands. An innocent maid enslaved him.

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
REX BEACH'S
WORLD-FAMOUS NOVEL:—
THE BARRIER
featuring
LIONEL BARRYMORE
NORMAN KERRY—HENRY B. WALTHALL MARCELINE DAY.
Vivid Romance against a picturesque background telling of a story of the days when men fought with their Fists for their Diggings in the Gold-fields and for the Women they loved with equal readiness and fierce delight.

'Sunday Chronicle'

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World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

...her Liverpool Quotations. Unfavour... weather report. Prices oper. 21 Points ... Long liquidation at the rise ...l buying at the decline. Futures 13 ...point Higher.

New York, April 21.

New York futures market opened 21 ... higher and improved further on ... Liverpool closing quotations and ...durable weather reports. At the ad... ...me profit taking depressed prices by ...nts but again improved on general ...g. The close was steady at a rise of ... 16 points. Spot Cotton prices im... ...l 15 points to 20.60c.

New Orleans futures market ruled ...but steady and closed 7 to 8 points ...r. Spot Cotton prices were raised ... to 20 cents.

...Y. JULY FLUCTUATIONS

New York, April 21.

...ous Close Rate	19.77
...A.M.	19.93+.21 Opening
...0 A.M.	20.00+.28 Oigher
...A.M.	19.90+.18 Lowest
...Noon	19.93+.16 Close

...ge 10 points.

...ATE CABLES.

...uter:—New York firm and fairly ...e ...on improved buying, influenced b ...ve rains.

...ssrs. Langley and Co. have received ...following cable from American friends ... 21st inst.

...enewel and weather induced buying ...small market"

...ssrs Devkaran Nanjee have received ...following cable from New York friends ... 21st inst.:—

...otton:—Expect no important change ...future but for long pull confidently ...k."

...ssrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York ...ds Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable ... date 21st inst. as under —

...rop progress further delayed."

...pect upward tendency."

...MERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	1927-28	1926-27
...Bales.		
...pts to date 21-4-28	7611000	12224000
...pts Yesterday do.	15000	11000
...rts to date do.	6070000	9453000
...at Ports 20-4-28	1527000	2154000
...Interior Towns do.	773000	859000
...Liverpool 20-4-28	852000	1418000
...e Supply 20-4-28	4229000	5942000
...ity in Sight do.	12949000	17426000

...UNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

...ri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ld.)

	Muktsar, April 21.				
...at Ready	4	4	0	4	10 0
...eat Har				4	7 6
...eat Assuj				4	12 6
...m Ready	3	11	0	3	12 0
...m Jeth				3	10 6
...m Assuj				3	15 6
...ley Ready	3	3	0	3	4 0
...ley Jeth				3	2 6
...ley Assuj				3	9 6
...peseed Ready	7	8	0	7	12 0
...peseed Jeth				7	10 6
...peseed Bhadon				8	0 0
...ara Ready				3	0 0

SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, April 23.

...torseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. ...; highest Rs. 50|3|6; lowest Rs. ... closing Rs. 50|1|6.

...torseeds Sept. delivery: Opening Rs. ...0; highest Rs. 53|0|0; lowest Rs. ...0; closing Rs. 52|14|6.

...torseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. ... closing Rs. 4|15|0.

...undnut Seeds May delivery: Opening ...11; closing Rs. 57|9|6.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

...mary of Meterological Observations ... 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 23rd ...928.

...ometer (corrected to 32 deg. (F) at 8 ...29.824 inches (.014 below normal).

...ometer corrected at 4 p.m. (previous ...29.700 inches (.034 below normal.)

...nge of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 ... +.003.

...perature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 82.2 ...s.

...perature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.2 ...s.

...um temperature during 24 hours ...grees (2.1 above normal.)

...um temperature during 24 hours ...grees.

...tive humidity at 8 a.m. 75 p.c

...tive humidity at 4 p.m (previous ...38 p.c.

...ection of wind at 8 a.m. N.

...city of wind at 8 a.m. 4 miles per ...

...l movement of wind in 24 hours 147 ...

...city of maximum gust of wind during ...urs 20 miles per hour.

...nt of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky ...—10) 0.

...thuake report:—An earthquake shock ...ght intensity at its origin about 3 300 ...nawat was recorded by the seismograph ...e Colaba Observatory at 1hr. 53 m. ...orning (I. S. T.)

...hen writing to adver...sers, please mention the "Bombay Chronicle."

LIVERPOOL.

Reports of Excessive Rains. General buying Futures 5 to 6 points Higher. Spot sales 4,000 Bales.

Liverpool, April 21.

The Liverpool futures being influenced with reports of excessive rains in Oklahoma and Arkansas opened at a rise of 5 to 4 points and ruled very steady on general buying. Prices closed at a rise of 5 to points. Spot sales were estimated at 4,000 Bales and Middling American closed unchanged at 11.25d. per lb.

Empire futures ruled steady and closed at a rise of 4 points, while Egyptian ruled strong and closed at a rise of 45 to 43 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool dated 21st inst.:—

Continued rains Eastern belt, Central belt, Arakansas and Oklahoma.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable dated 21st from their Liverpool friends:—

5-20 p.m.:—"Map shows heavy rains Okiahoma Arkansas. Indication unfavourable week-end"

As anticipated in our report of the 16th instant, there was a good deal profit-taking in evidence around 20.00 cents level. Despite some mistrust as to the credulity of crop reports, the nervousness shown by "shorts" as regards the out-look of the crop was reflected in the undtrtone of the market. Early recurrence of any serious adverse conditions would possibly stimulate new buying and soon force the prices over 20.00 cents for Oct. New York.

Latest information as to the acreage increase is about 8 to 10 per cent over last year. Supposing it amount to around 45 million acres, on a ten years' average and on the present out-look the yield does not look like exceeding 14-1/2 million bales. On such prospects, and with a carry-over of about 5 million bales, 20.00 cents would appear reasonable.

Should a spell of favourable weather develop next month, it is believed the activity in dry goods market (usually active in May) will revive and may counter-balance the effect. In our opinion, it is "buyer's market" and all weak moments should be utilised for constructive side.

American Cotton Statistics:—

	Bales.
Exports from America from 1/8/27 to 20/4/28	6 274,000
of which to Japan	845 000
American Mills takings do do	5 850,000
Stocks in the United States	2,301,000
of which at New York	139,000
VISIBLE SUPPLY.	
Stocks at U. S. Ports	1,527,000
Stock at interior towns	773,000

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, April 21.

The weekly Cotton Statistics as compiled by the Statistical Department of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange are as follow:—

	Week ending. 21/4/28
	Bales.
Total in Sight	12,949,000
Egyptian Cotton Visible Supply	457,000
East Indian Cotton Visible Supply	239,000
American Cotton Visible Supply	4,229,000
Other Cotton Visible Supply	225,000
Total Sales	48,820
East Indian Cotton Sales	350
East Indian Cotton Stock	37,000
East Indian Cotton Forwarded	4,300
East Indian Cotton Actual Export	—
East Indian Cotton Import	1,000
East Indian Cotton Speculation	—
American Cotton Afloat	127,000
East Indian Cotton Afloat	40,000
Total Afloat	225.000
Takings of world's Spinnres American Cotton	288,000

READY COTTON SALES.

300	Japan C. S. I. ...	357
400	Japan, Khamgam ...	345/7
500	Volkart, Sailu ...	340
100	Volkart, Arvi ...	355
100	Volkart, Akola ...	327
100	B. Karsandas, Broach ...	391
100	Langley Jambusar ...	386
100	Toyo, Warud ...	340
100	Toyo, Amraoti ...	328
100	Toyo, Wimarkhedi ...	323
100	Forbes, Arvi ...	347
100	Tata, Jalna ...	308
100	A. Khimji, Jalna ...	332

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, April 23.

Ready prices have improved by about 3 annas per cwt. Forward prices are unchanged around Saturday's closing price-levels. The market on the whole has ruled steady.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

FINE WHITE JAVA SUGAR:—

Ready Rs. 15|10 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 10|7 per cwt. F.B.H.

S.S. Colimur Rs. 10|6 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment March Rs. 10|6 per cwt F.B.H.

Shipment April Rs. 10|4 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment June Rs. 9|9 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 9|8 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment Oct-Dec. Rs. 9|10 per cwt. F.B.H.

Tone:—Steady.

BOMBAY.

MILL STRIKE INCREASING—SCATTERED SELLING—STEADY BUYING—FIRM LIVERPOOL—CLOSED STEADY.

Bombay, April 23.

Following a rise of 16 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 375/ for J/A. Broach delivery. Adverse developments of the Mill strike disvouraged buyers and prices receded to Rs. 374/4. A steady buying at this level slowly hardened prices and firm Liverpool opener push to Rs. 376/. Rates at 4-30 p.m. were as under:—

FG. MG. Broach A/M.	369/8
FG. MG. Broach J/A.	375/12
Fine MG. Oomra May	339
FG. MG. Bengal May	314

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, April 23.

The forward market opened at Rs. 376 for Broach J./A. delivery but declined to Rs. 375|8 on scattered selling. Prices again improved and closed steady at 6-30 p.m. as under:—

F.G.M.G. Broach A./M.	369	8	0
F.G.M.G. Broach J./A.	376	0	0
Fine M.G. Oomra May	339	0	0
F.G.M.G. Bengal May	313	0	0

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 23.

April	228.00 plus 2.30
July	234.70 plus 2.80
October	240.30 plus 3.10

TENDERS.

Bombay, April 23.

	To-day	Total
F.G.M.G. Broach A./M.	400	1,700

DAILY ROOM RATES

Bengal 314 May.
Broach 369 April-May.
Broach 375 July-August.
Oomra 339 May.

SPOT RATES.

Bengal	...	330	329	322	315 307
S. Punjab	...	334	327	320	313 305
Rajputana	...	336	329	322	315 307
Broach	...	...	390	383	373 366
P. America	...	...	403	398	391 3833
Radi	...	...	383	378	373 368
Dholera	...	...	381	376	371 366
Kalajia	...	...	383	378	373 368
Surat	...	...	443	438	433 428
Rajpipla	...	...	443	438	433 428
Navsari	...	...	468	463	458 453
Oomra	...	356	349	342	332 ...
C. P. 1	...	381	374	367	357 ...
C. P. 2	...	368	361	354	344 ...
Khandesh	...	...	337	327	317 307
Muttra	...	...	...	322	312 302

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 19th April	...	23,03,590	
Same time last season	...	23,19,954	
		1927/28	1926/27
Exports from 1st Sept. to 19th April.			
United Kingdom	...	57,012	5,739
Continent	...	4,18,999	2,37,194
China	...	1,01,556	1,52,912
Japan	...	6,58,496	9,65,348
Coast Ports	...	18,302	14,249
U. S. A.	...	2,125	726
Total	...	12,56,484	14,06,163
Total exports by Rail, 1st Sept. 1927 to 19th April 1928	...	51,746	
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1927 to 19th April 1928	...	4,96,114	
Same period last year	...	6,17,000	
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, dealers and Mills in Bombay on 19th April 1928	...	11,02,397	
Same time last year	...	6,50,850	

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 23.

	Ready Red leafy	Delivery Contract April	May
Bengal Superfine	325	...	...
Bengal Fine	320	...	...
Bengal F.G.	315	...	...
Sindh-Punjab Fine	320	...	...
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	315	...	...
Wardha-Hingt Fine	363|65	...	...
Nagpur Fine	363|65	...	...
Yeotmal Fine	353|55	...	...
Arvi Fine	353|55	...	...
Amraoti Fine	343|45	...	...
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	342|45	...	...
Mulkapur Fine	355|37	...	...
Khandesh Fine	327|30	...	...
Muthia Fine	....	...	...
Nanded|Purna F.G.G.S.	375	...	...
Purna F.G.G.S.	340	...	...
Parbhani|Sailu F.G.G.S.	....	...	...
Indore|Ujjain Fine	355	...	...
Burwah-Sanavad Fine	335	...	...
Surat	445	...	pl. 75
Navsari	....	...	pl. 95
Broach F.G.	....	...	...
Broach Fine	385 pl. 17|8	pl. 15 A./May.	
Westerns M.G.	380	...	...
Westerns II.G.	....	...	...
Cambodia	430	...	...
Miraj|Sangli	390	...	...
Comptg. Good	390|95 pl. 27|8	pl. 25|6 —1|2	
Dholera	....	...	...
Khadi-Viramgam	....	...	pl. 3|4

BULLION MARKET

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association, Ltd.).

SILVER.

Bombay, April 23.

London-Shanghai:—			
Opening	2	7	3
Closing	2	7	3
New York Cent	57	10	0
Silver Ready	60	3	0

	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Closing
Vaishakha	59|15	60|	59|15	60|
Jaitha	59|15	60|	59|15	60

GOLD.

Bombay, April 23.

Gold Ready	21	6	6
Vaisaka	21	6	9
Jaitha	21	7	3
National City	21	9	0

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, April 23.

B C Rate T T 1|5 15|16 D D 1|5 31|32

LONDON.—
Bank's selling T T 1|5 31|32 to 15th May.
Banks selling D D 1/6
Banks selling T T 1/5 15/16 May.
Banks selling T T 1/5 29/32 Monsoon
Banks buying T T 1|6 1|32.
Banks buying D D 1/6 1/16
Bank's buying 3 mos. 1/6 1/4 April/May.
Banks buying 3 mos 1|6 7|32 Monsoon.

NEW YORK.—
Banks selling T T 274
Banks buying T T 272-1/2
Banks buying D D 271-1/2
Banks buying 3 mos. 267-1/2

PARIS.—
Banks selling D D 922
Banks buying D D 934
Banks buying 3 mos. 950

JAPAN:—
Banks selling T T 130-1/2.
Banks buying 60 days 127-1/2.

HONGKONG.—
Banks selling D D 137.

SHANGHAI.—
Banks selling D D 174-1/4.

SINGAPORE.—
Banks selling D D 155.

JAVA.—
Banks selling D D 90-3/4

CROSS RATES—:
New York/London 4.22 1/4 1st inst.
Shanghai/London 2/7-1/8 23rd inst.
London/Japan 1/11 15/32 21st inst.
London/Paris 124.00 21st inst.
London/Belgium 34.94 21st inst.
London/Switzerland 25.33 21st inst.
London/Italy 92 50 21st inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £4-4-11-1/4 21st inst.; £4-4-11 20th inst.
Silver London Ready 26-3/8 21st inst 26-5/16 20th inst.
Silver London Forward 26-5/16 21st inst.; 26-5/16 20th inst.
Silver New York Ready 57.11/16 21st inst; 57-5/9 20th inst.
London Discounts 3 mos. 4-1/16 per cent. 21st inst; 4-1/16 per cent. 20th inst.
London Discounts 6 mos. 4-1/8 per cent. 21st inst; 4-1/8 per cent. 20th instant.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 6 per cent.
3 months 5 per cent.
6 months 4 per cent.
12 months 4-1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, April 23.

3 months 4-3/32 per cent.
6 Months 4-1/8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 5-3/4 per cent.
One month 5-1/2 per cent.
Three months 5 per cent.
Six months 4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—In less demand
Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, April 23.

In full-pressed Bales.	21-4-28	This year	Last year.	Since 1st September year.
Khandesh	548	289,710	306,426	
Central India	772	277,959	268,575	
Barsi and Nagar	726	276,916	184,685	
Hyderabad-Gaorani	45	106,648	64,824	
Berar	2,468	629,938	539,809	
Central Provinces	944	276,712	220,969	
Total Oomras	5,503	1,857,883	1,585,288	
Dholera	2,968	125,501	124,799	
N.-W. Provinces	....	63,060	54,267	
Rajputana	288	43,051	44,281	
Sind-Punjab	200	133,282	111,301	
Broach	4,110	159,466	135,288	
Coompta and Dharwar	1,633	46,331	62,532	
Westerns-Northerns	825	14,300	29,049	
Cocoanada	....	....	103	
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	136	13,282	8,176	
Persian	21	4,480	3,693	
American	....	33,441	145,913	
Egyptian and African	177	40,233	42,297	
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	....	69	51	
Total	15,861	2,534,379	2,347,338	

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, April 23.

In full-pressed Bales.	1st Sept. to 19th April. 21-4-28	This year	Last year.
Europe	2,659	478,136	243,659
Japan & China	11,528	760,046	1,148,260
Coast Ports	....	18,302	14,249
Up-country by Rail	....	51,746	75,204
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	....	32,024	6,301
Total	14,187	1,340,254	1,487,673

Men's Shoes

For All Purposes:—

Sports, Day, & Evening Wear

KAZI

DAWAR H. KAZI & Co.

"The best stocked Shoe Store"

249, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.
20, Chowranghee, CALCUTTA.

"YOU," said Demosthenes to the Orator Aeschines, make them say, "How well he speaks." I make them say, "Let us march against Phillips."

Advertisements prepared by our

Advertisers Service Bureau

march triumphantly against the sales resistance of the public.

Use them.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

MILL SHARES STEADY AT THE DECLINE

INDUSTRIALS EASY.

MILL SHARES.

Bombay, April 23.

The market opened late at about 1-15 p.m. on account of general meeting of the Share Bazar. Cotton Mill shares opened steady at a slight rise over previous close, but ruled easy on absence of buyers and scattered liquidation. The absence of demand was partly due to unfavourable mill strike reports and partly due to weakness of industrial shares. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 897|8 and closed at Rs. 893|12 after declining to Rs. 891|4. Fazal opened at Rs. 870 and declined to Rs. 862|8 but recovered to Rs. 865. Pearls declined to Rs. 570 but recovered to Rs. 572|8. Century opened at Rs. 418|12 and after declining to 410 firmed up to Rs. 413|12.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tata Iron and Steel shares opened but declined on bear pressure influenced by reports of strike of 2,000 men at Jamshedpur. Hydros were easy. Burmahs were weak. Alcock shares after rapid fluctuations between 418|12 and 408|12 closed at Rs. 410. Scindia shares declined to a new low level.

SHARES

Bombay, April 23.

Paid up.		Closing rates.
100	Ahmed. Advance	372/8
100	Alliance	30
50	Apollo	6
500	Bombay Cotton	312|8
200	Bombay Dyeing	893-12
250	Bradbury	225
100	Century	413-12
100	Colaba Land	128|12
500	Central India Pt.	498-12 x.d.
100	Kuria	165
100	Crescent	168|12
250	Curim.	230
500	David	260
250	Dawn	580
200	Edward Sassoon	101/4
10	E. D. Sassoon	0/13/0
100	Elphinstone	16
150	Fazulbhoy	365
50	Finlay	135
1000	F. Petit	400
100	Globe	30
100	Gokak	120
100	Indian Bleaching	285
100	Indore Malwa	360
100	Jamshed Mfg.	47/8
300	Kastoorchand	19-8
100	Khatau	85
100	Kohinoor	245
100	Luxmi Cotton	7000
100	Madhavrao Scd.	7
100	Morarjee	1850
500	Mathuradas	50
1000	Maneckji Petit	1600
100	Meyer Sassoon	81/4
1000	Morarji	1860
100	New Great	275
10	New City	110
100	Pabaney	268-12
100	Pearl	572-8
100	Phoenix	392/8
250	Simplex	170
100	Sholapur	7325
50	Swan	135
100	Swadeshi	502/8
500	Tata Mill	65
500	Vishnu Cotton	2960

BANKS.

127	Imperial	1460
127	Imperial	360
50	India	91
20	Baroda	92
25	Central	26/12
25	Eastern	94/8
£12 1/2	National Bank	4/2

RAILWAYS.

500	Ad. Prantej	907/8
	Amritsar Patti	138
	1/Cen. Prov. Rly	100/8
100	Dhond Baramati	100
100	Guzerat Rly.	90
100	Hoshiarpur	100
100	Khulna Baghirhaut Rly.	95
90	Mandra Bhon.	78/8
100	Sara Sirajgunj	93
100	Sialkote	103
100	Upper Sindh	88/8
100	Upper Sindh	90
500	Tapty Valley	710

MISCELLANEOUS.

1000	Ahmedabad Electric	116
100	Andhra Valley	762-8
100	Alcock	420
125	Br. Burma	843-12
10	B. Burma No. 1	305
10	Br. India Insurance	8/12
8	sh. Burma Pet.	4/10
100	B. Tramway	149-6
50	B. Tramway	68
100	Bombay Steam	272-8
50	Bombay Telephone	51
10	Bundi Cement	23-10
200	Indian Cement	323-12
	Central India Mining	17
£ 1	Eastern Chemical ordy.	1/8
do 2	Do. Defd	1
100	Katni Deferred	855
100	Katni Ordinary	241-4

SECURITIES

Bombay, April 23.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75-8-6.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94-5.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 93/13
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 87-11
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100/2
5 percent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101-4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102/8
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 106/8/6.
5-1|2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105-5.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102-15
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 104-3.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105-12.
6-1|2 per cent Bombay Development Loan. (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 111-8.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84-8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 84-8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1951 Rs. 111.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101-14.

Forward Rates:—2nd May sett.
3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75/9 1945-55 Rs. 106/9
Tone of Market:—Steady but dull.

50	Oriental Life Ass.	2200
10	Punjab P. Cement	15/12
10	Punjab P. Cement Pref.	12-8
10	Shivrajpur	38
75	Tata Iron Defd.	85
20	Tata Iron Defd.	304-6
100	Tata Iron 2nd Pref.	97/4
100	Tata Iron 1st Pref.	138
100	Tata Hydro	1143-12
100	Tata Power Ord.	572-8
100	Tata Power Ord.	580
100	Tata Power Pref.	910
215	Scindia Steam	15-14

PREFERENCE SHARES.

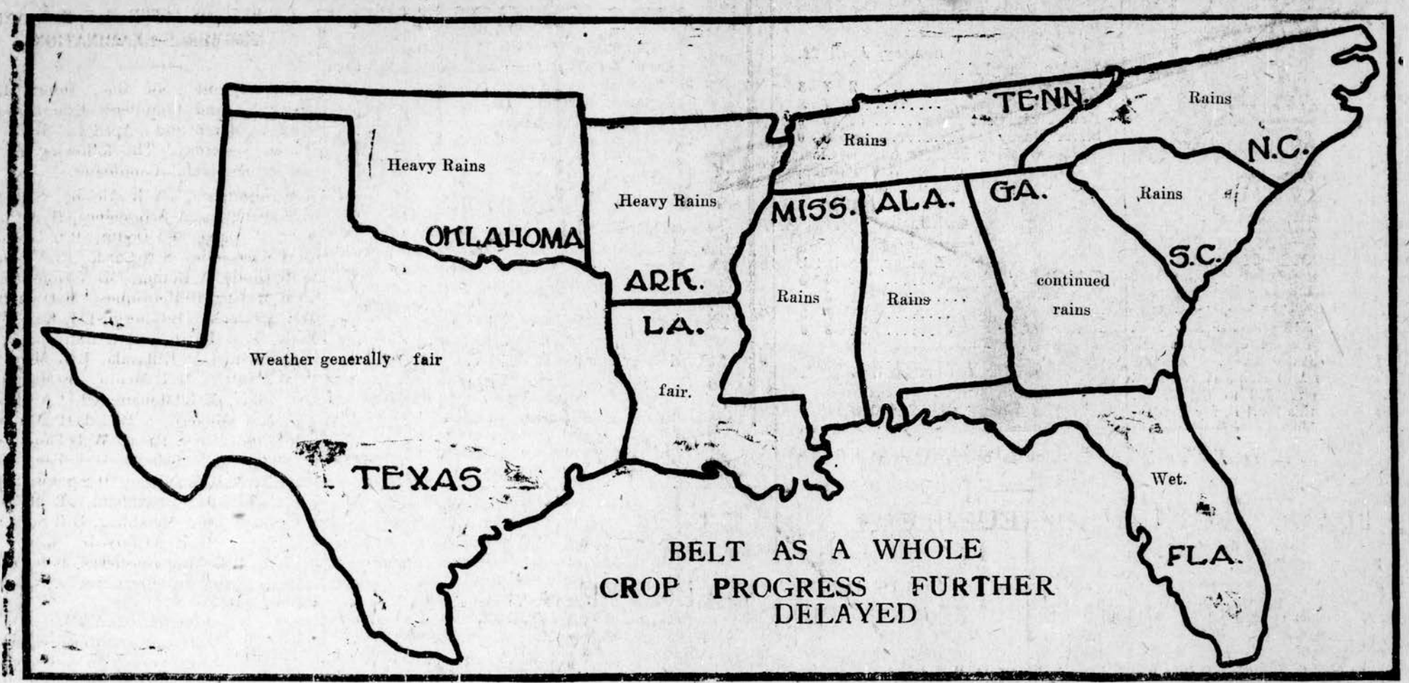
10	7-1|2 p.c. Punjab Portland Cement	12-8
100	7-1|2 p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref.	138
100	7-1|2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd pref.	98-4
100	p.c. Hydro Pref.	1050
100	1 p.c. Andhra Valley Pref.	11115
500	1 p.c. Vishnu Pref.	625
150	6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref.	138
560	5 p.c. Nagpur Pref.	1 480
500	4-1/2 p.c. Tata Mill Pref.	360

PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 23.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheats white 70-30 ...	7	6	6
Wheats white Delhi A./M. ...	7	8	6
Wheats white Sept. ...	7	15	3
Linseed bold Brown ...	10	8	0
Linseed Bold Brown ...	10	7	6
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore April|May ...	10	9	0
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore			
Rapeseed Yellow Gujrat April|May ...	11	8	0
Gingelly seed bold-white ...	12	8	0
Poppyseed white April|May	17	0	0
Castorseed ...	9	15	0
Cottonseed ...	4	14	6
Groundnuts ...	11	10	0
Mowraseed ...	7	14	0
Myrabollam Jubbulpore ...	27	0	0
Myrabollam Bhimdi ...	27	0	0

PRESENT WEATHER OVER THE U. S. A. COTTON-BELT.



Weekly weather Bureau issued on the 7th instant.

Cotton planting, which is well up to the season of the year, has been rather active in Southere Georgia, while some land has been seeded in Alabama and Mississippi and the territories westward as far north as Central Arkansas. Planting has also progressed favourably in Louisiana. While stands and the condition of the early crop in Texas are generally fair, progress is poor, and general rains are badly needed.

Weekly weather Bureau issued on the 11th instant.

Weekly weather report unfavourable. Cold weather delaying planting and growth. Heavy frost in South-West Texas down to Galveston. Bad Eastern rain.

Weekly weather Bureau issued on the 18th instant:—

Weekly weather report unfavourable due to cold and wet; early planted backward. Little progress in farm work except North Georgia and South Carolina. Considerable replanting is necessary because of very low temperatures. Crop preparation is generally backward.

DAY TO DAY WEATHER MAP.

19th April:—No precipitation, slightly warmer, more favourable weather.

20th April:—Cold drizzling rains Arkansas, Memphis Dst (Texas) and Mississippi. Crop accounts bad. Much replanting necessary.

21st April:—Bad weather, Heavy rains Oklahoma and Arkansas.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, April 23.

S.S. Crew Hall, Captain Clarke from Hull.

S.S. Wildenfels, Captain Schevarz from Hamburg.

S.S. Assyria, Captain Alder from Liverpool.

S.S. Cuduceits, Captain Viskers from Marmagoa.

S.S. Sigrun, Captain Kvanso from Rangoon.

S.S. Vau, Captain Nelson from Busreh.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, April 24.

S.S. Rimla, Captain Evensen for Calcutta.

S.S. Clan Ross, Captain Openshaw for Dunkirk.

LOADING.

Bombay, April 23.

Steamer Assyria for Liverpool.

Steamer City of Perth for Calcutta.

Steamer Vav for Tuticorin.

S.S. Crew Hall:—The J. F. Company's steamer Crew Hall, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull, with a general cargo.

S.S. Widenfels:—The L. Edward Ltd., steamer Wildenfels, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S.S. Assyria:—The Graham T. Company's steamer Assyria, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S.S. Caduceus:—The H. M. Mehta Company's steamer Caduceus, arrived in harbour yesterday from Marmagoa, with a cargo of manganese ore.

S.S. Sigrun:—The Scindia S. N. Company's steamer Sigrun, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo and rice.

S.S. Vav:—The Eastern S. N. Company's steamer Vav, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Rinda:—The Graham T. Company's steamer Rinda, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S.S. Clan Ross:—The J. F. Company's steamer Clan Ross, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Dunkirk, with a cargo of manganese ore.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, April 23.

S.S. Rodenfels for Hamburg:—93 cwt. gwekadava, 24 run Madras, Tamboli and Co.; 55 bales cotton fly waste, H. E. Bode and Sons; 70 cwt. gum olibanam, A. H. A. N.; 4 cwt. mengol stones, V. Zolikofer and Co.; 144 mds. stick lac, I. Ebrahimjee; 140 mds. stick lac, T. Dawoodbhoi; 110 bales cotton, I. Dreyfus and Co.

For Bremen:—220 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Antwerp:—55 bales cottor waste, M. Chandulal and Co.; 315 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

For Rotterdham:—2,000 cwt. crushed bones, F. Ebrahim and Co.

S.S. Redderkerk for Hamburg:—51 cwt gwekadava, Tamboli and Co.; 250 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 55 bales cotton, B. Cursondas and Co.; 345 bales cotton E. Spinner and Co.

For Antwerp.—108 bales cotton 5. Spinner and Co.; 110 bales cotton, C. Rathi and Co.

For Rotterdham:—2,000 cwt. gingelly seed, I. Dreyfus and Co.; 1 bundles carpets, Netherlands Trading Co.

For Ghent:—675 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

When writing to advertisers, please mention the "Bombay Chronicle."

COTTON SITUATION.

PRICES DEPEND ON WEATHER

CAUTION NECESSARY.

Following is the weekly cotton market report issued by Messrs. Langley and Co., on the 23rd instant:—

Americans:—Our last Report was dated 16th April at which time the last known quotations for May and October in New York were respectively 8 and 4 points lower than those ruling at the close on Saturday.

Although there was a certain amount of liquitation in midweek on a better weather map, the week-end again saw the re-establishment of unfavourable conditions as the major factor in the outlook. Temperatures appear to be subnormal over the greater part of the belt and in the Eastern and Central sections excessive rain is a cause for anxiety. The official Weekly Weather Report was unanimously summarised as unfavourable and our own Agents maintain that planting is backward except in Georgia and South Carolina. In addition, bullish sentiment has found an ally in the pink boll worm.

One cannot but admire the hardiness of the cotton plant which survives pestilence and famine in the form of worms, weevils and drought, varied occasionally by floods, to reach a precarious maturity and finally to be manufactured into an article which, in many parts of the world, is sold at a loss. Such persistence, one would suggest, deserves a brighter destiny.

Meanwhile, so long as adverse conditions continue there will be a shortage of offerings. Short sales tempted into being on each advance are quickly covered on either unfavourable weather or forecasts of unfavourable weather, an example of how the cotton trade pays the penalty of progress in prophecy. If to-day is not bad, science can now assure us that to-morrow will certainly be very bad.

Weather is seldom entirely without mercy and as, so far we have no assurance of irreparable damage having been done, we see no reason to suppose open weather would not bring a sharp reminder of that acreage question which recently has been so completely in the background.

In addition, one of the greatest causes underlying the strength in America has been a very considerable trade short interest in uncalled cotton on the May contract in the New York market. Almost daily for some time Spinners have been fixing call purchases on May futures and as this week will see the completion of this business, the market may well feel the withdrawal of this support.

Considerable caution is necessary in scalping operations on the "bear" side, but for the time being we prefer sales for a quick turn and purchases only on recessions.

Bombay:—Net over the week the Broach April-May contract is lower by three rupees.

Stock accumulations are still the biggest factor in the outlook, as the total stock in Bombay is now over eleven lacs of bales against 6½ at the same time last year. Although better enquiry has come through from China recently, a much broader demand is necessary from Japan before any marked effect can be seen on stocks at this port. In addition, an adverse factor of considerable importance is the spread of labour trouble in the Bombay Mills, following an attempt on the part of Mill-owners to increase the outturn per worker in accordance with the recommendations of the Tariff Board. In the absence of real organisation among Mill-workers, it is extremely difficult to anticipate developments but one factor is clear and that is that it is not the general desire of the operatives to carry on the strike. Intimidation has played a large part in the spread of the trouble and, provided this can be stopped, there is some hope for the future.

Meanwhile, cotton arrives freely into Bombay and to get this market up, a very great weight of actual cotton has to be lifted. Should America advance further a slow laborious rise might follow here, but easier markets on the other side would in all probability have a much greater effect in Bombay in spite of the already wide parity.

For the immediate future we favour sales of Broach July-August around Rs. 375/80, and purchases for long short operations only on recessions.

MESSRS GRUNING & CO. ON COTTON

Following is the extract from the market report of Messrs. Gruning and Co. dated Liverpool, 4th inst.

"The market continues to have a steady tone, although spinners in some countries complain of poor trade, in others conditions are more satisfactry and it appears probable that mill stocks are everywhere low and that much cotton remains to be bought in order to cover the season's requirements. Consumption is generally estimated at 15-1/4 to 15-1/2 million bales, so that the carry-over at the end of the season will be about 300,000 bales less than the average carry-over for the past eight years. Unless, therefore, we have a crop 2-1/4 million bales larger than the present one next season the statistical position will be strong. Anxiety over the growing crop is likely, therefore, to be high this season and in view of the boll weevil danger an early start is hoped for. Planting is now in full swing except in parts of the Mississippi Valley and eastern States where rains have interfered. There are also complaints that there is sufficient subsoil moisture in West Texas and portions of Oklahoma. The technical position of the market appears favourable as there is little outside speculation, while spinners still seem to have to fix the price of a lot of cotton. At the same time, the market will require outside support when once the spinners are covered as holders of unsold cotton have to face considerable discounts. On the whole a further advance seems probable, as spinners are still short of their requirements and in view of the anxiety over new crop preparations."

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, April 23.

Wheat	9,577	Cwts.
Linseed	16,984	"
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	1,282	"
Gingellyseeds	2,298	"
Poppyseed	367	"
Groundnuts	10,588	"
Castorseed	10,237	"
Rice	2,034	"
Myrabollams	2,200	"
Cottonseed	12,788	"
Mowraseed	67	"
Gram	2,423	"
Joowar	5,087	"
Barley	1,516	"
Bajree	221	"
Coal	3,405	Tons.

INDIAN SCHOLAR'S ACHIEVEMENT

MANY SIDED ACTIVITIES

Most Indian students who go abroad find their way to England. It is the line of least resistance. American education has not been considered to be of any great value and therefore has not been so popular. But to-day with the rise of the United States to the virtual leadership of the world, a change in the attitude is becoming necessary and often reluctantly evidenced.

Amongst the educational schools in America, Teachers College of Columbia University is the best known in otder parts of the world. To this institution are sent officials and educators from the four corners of the earth. Indian students are now seeing the need for a scientific study of education and they too are becoming increasingly evident on the campus.

One of such serious minded students is G. S. Krishnayya, who last month completed all the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Education at Teachers College, Columbia University. He is the son of Kantayya, B.A., L.T., of Masulipatam and comes of a well-known family of South India distinguished for educational achievement and social advance. He passed the Intermediate Examination in the First Class from the Noble College, Masulipatam, and then obtained his B.A. Honors degree (equivalent to M.A.) in Philosophy from the Madras University in the year 1922. Here in the United States, he received the M.A. degree in Education from Teachers College, Columbia University. His thesis for the doctorate—"A Study of the Community Aspects of Certain American Schools with Special Reference to the Needs of Rural India"—is considered "a real contribution not only to Indian education but in some respects to American education as well."

In addition to taking courses in the psychology, philosophy, sociology and history of Education, curriculum construction, teacher training, school supervision, educational administration, tests and measurements, newer methods in education, extra-curricular activities, and the teaching of different elementary and secondary school subjects, he has also travelled extensively and visited various American schools and colleges in different parts of the country. As a Travelling Scholar of the International Institute of Teachers College, he has had opportunity of observing illiteracy work, adult education, community rural schools, and such institutions as Hampton, Tuskegee, Winnetka, Penn School, Berry Schools, etc. On his way back he hopes to see something also of the educational system of England and Denmark.

Regarding Dr. Krishnayya and his work, Professor W. H. Kilpatrick, who was the chairman of his dissertation committee, and has recently been in India studying educational conditions, writes as follows: "Mr. Krishnayya has shown a very constructive interest in the problem of Indian education. His dissertation speaks for itself and indicates a serious effort to bring to India some of the concrete experiences of this country with the Negroes and unfortunate whites. From my acquaintance with the Indian situation and my knowledge of Mr. Krishnayya I should expect him to be able to make a genuine contribution either in a teaching training institution or inspectorship work, or, if such a post were available, as a professor of education in some university."

Dr. Krishnayya expects to reach India early in April. In view of the great opportunities that now exist in India for the application of the best educational methods and points of view, it is hoped that he will find a position where ample scope will be provided for the utlization of his valuable training in the service of his motherland.

C. P. MINISTRY

IS IT STABLE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A speculation about the stability of the C. P. Ministry has been started and is being discussed through papers. The "Hitawad" of Nagpur has set the ball rolling. It says that some members of the Party which has set up the Ministry and supports it, were disappointed by being "balked of their ambition" and they are raising th etrouble. What this paper says is especially likely to be true and assumes significance and importance when the public has reason to believe that the paper is in confidence of one of the Ministers. It is now an open secret that the present trouble in the party has arisen over the resignation of Mr. Bhargao, who has insisted on breaking the discipline of the National Party for some time past, of his membership of the Party. It should not be seriously disputed that Mr. Bhargao is a great friend of Hon. Mr. Rac. It is also sufficiently widely known that Mr. Bhargao was one of the aspirants for Ministership when Hon. Mr. Row got into office. If, we rely on what "Hitawad" says then reading between the lines it seems the trouble in the Party has been started to break up the present Ministry with a hope of building up a Row-Bhargao Ministry on its ruins. Evidently this is an attempt to oust Berar out of the Ministry.

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There is also another serious cause for trouble in the Party. One of our Ministers has been trying to please the bureaucracy and earn their thanks by giving them solid advantages over the Party by canvassing for the Government and thus actually defeating the party. Some members of the Party are unable to appreciate this conduct of their own Minister against the Party.

There is yet another cause for trouble in the Party that I may mention. The Hon. Mr. Row perhaps finds himself unable to carry out the wishes of the Party in matters of education without displeasing the Government and the Department. He has made certain promises to the Party in matters of education which perhaps he may find himself unable to fulfil.

If all this results in any serious trouble it should frankly be conceded that it would be of our Minister's own making. Perhaps this is too frank a manner of saying things but we are told that even in Politics frankness should sometimes be welcome and result in good. There is no danger to the present Ministry unless it be of its own making.—Yours etc.,

NATIONALIST.

BHARAT YUVAK SANGHA

Swami Anand, Secretary, Bharat Yuvak Sangha (Fellowship of Young India) writes from Delhi:—

Palghat.—The Palghat Centre of the Bharat Yuvak Sangha has been holding Sunday meetings according to a programme which includes congregational physical exercise in the morning, the Gita class which is taken by Mr. Ramai Iyer and the "Light of Asia" with "Talk on Buddha" by Mr. P. V. Agharam Iyer. Mr. E. H. Parmeshwaram writes:—"We celebrated the Anniversary day and it was a great success. Besides the usual programme we have a huge public meeting in the evening. The items were:—Music, readings from Hindu, Christian, Buddhist and Islamic Scriptures; lectures on "Rama Krishna: his place in History" and "Bharat Yuvak Sangha: its aims and objects." We are now thinking of starting a Hindi class next week."

First Gujrat Gymnasium Conference.—The first Gymnasium Conference is to be held on 5th and 6th May in Nadiad. In reply to the kind invitation received by Sadhu Vaswani he has sent a reply regretting inability owing to prevous engagements and wishing the Conference every success. He also, hopes to send a message to the Conference.

"Honour".—A new English Weekly:—Mr. S. R. Sripati Rao, of Bangalore and an enthusiastic supporter of the Sangha is to be congratulated on starting a weekly paper named "Honour." The first number is just published. It has an inspiring message from the pen of Mr. K. Shankar Narayan Rao, who is the president of the Sangha centre in Bargalore.

Continued from column 6.

and Mr. R. Ranga Rao, Publicity Officer, will be deputed to prepare the case for the State before the Butler Committee in England. The former with his wide experience as member of the Executive Council in Madras, and the latter as a young, able and general officer with plenty of secretariat experience will make an excellent combination. A wholesome change in the appointment of Heads of Departments will be effected when shortly an expert will be imported from Bombay, on a salary of Rs. 2,000, to be in charge of the Department of Industries. Hitherto this Department was the dumping ground for official superfluities. It was no wonder, therefore, that the Department under the chaperoning of these was steadily becoming a mere ineptitude. The charge contemplated is decidedly for the better, though the salary offered which is that of a local Member of the Executive Council is a trifle too big. A small flutter was caused a little while ago by the appearance of an article in a local journal drilling certain serious charges against the university College of Engineering in Bangalore alleging several irregularities against it. The charges were that the Institution was in a bad way, that it did not possess properly qualified men to fill the several chairs, that it was not properly equipped, and that there were many things subversive of discipline taking place in the College. I have reasons to think that many of the allegations made are not without foundation and that the university affairs, as a whole, require an impartial inquiry and thorough overhauling while the Engineering College itself must be subjected to a thorough scrubbing. The Government cannot afford to neglect the career of so many young men.

OUR MYSORE LETTER

MR. K. CHANDY TO RETIRE.

CHANGES IN EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, April 19.

Bangalore is not—has not been now for several years—on its best behaviour, and it is losing all its reputation as a summer resort. There are those, among whom your correspondent is one, who can well remember Bangalore to have been delightful from one end of the year to the other. Its cold weather was such that it never called for your cardigan and the overcoat; its summer such that it could never have been described as otherwise than comfortably warm, and its monsoons gave us more than 50 in. evenly distributed. But it is all changed now. Our cold weather is not cold at all: our monsoons do not give us half of what they used to: and as for our summer it is beating Madras outright which some hundried civilian described as hot for eight months and hotter for four. A newspaper wag is not, I suppose, expected to give a dissertation upon its causes, but he must at least warn intending visitors that Bangalore which according to physical geography is 3,000 ft. above the sea level and therefore cool, salubrious and what not is now a place to conscientiously remain out of.

BRIGHTER BANGALORE.

Not that there are into some minor amenities and compensations—thanks to the energy of the Dewan, Mr. Mirza M. Ismail, who is so industrious in the matter of giving as a Brighter Bangalore. Until last year or so Mysore was correctly described as the City of Lights. But now Bangalore is beating the capital outright. The drive from the railway station to the Public offices, the broadway from the Cenotaph to the market square and thence the Avenue Road as far as Basavangudi which no visitor should miss. It is the makes a gorgeous spectacle in the night sort of spectacle that will make a Viceroy hopeful to exclaim "O dad, what a fairy land!" Indeed the sight is so beautiful that one wonders where in Bangalore which is after all only a small city all the money comes from. But, I know, it is not a bit my business, except perhaps when one deals with the budget.

THE MEDICAL COLLEGE.

That brings me to the persistent gossip prevailing in the city that the Administration is faced with a lean year from the budget point of view. At this distance of time it is difficult to say how far there is any foundation for this. But one knows as a matter of fact that owing to money stringency, the idea of shifting the Medical College to Mysore has been postponed, if not finally abandoned. One hopes that reasons other than this also operated in arriving at this wise decision: for the shifting of the Medical College was a futile idea and adumbrated to nurse a sentiment. Indeed, there are reasons to suppose that unless the present Administration husbands its resources pretty judiciously, it is bound to land itself in disrepute. For Mysore has several costly and doubtful schemes to its credit already, and the sins of its predecessors are likely to visit upon its head if the present Administration does not take care of its schemes. Sir M. Visvesvaraya's regime had only one virture, that of patriotism. That of Sir Albion Banerji's had none at all. The former saddled the State with heavy deficits and the latter in his enthusiasm to balance the budget and earn a name maintained a steady, if selfish policy of suspending most of the animation of his predecessor. The present Administration cannot afford to emulate either of these Dewans. It has too much of patriotism and sense of honesty for that. It will have to carry on actively all the schemes of Sir M. Vishvesvaraya, schemes on which large sums of public money have already been sunk. It cannot afford to have an eye on the singular motive of balancing the budget alone; but must have a constructive policy of its own. Should it not therefore take care not to entertain dreamy sentiment and unnecessary permutations and combinations. Else you may be sure the State will not stand the strain. And the Administration earn a name and a fate which it does not deserve.

NEW CHANGES.

With the advent of the official new year certain change, will take place in the Executive Council. Mr. K. Chandy, the First Member of Council, will retire. It is understood that he has no more leave to his credit. His place will be permanently filled by Mr. K. Matthan, the Director of Public Instruction. The general opinion is that the Dewan will then have the support of a strong Council. Mr. M. N. Krishna Rao, who is a hundred per cent. Mysorean and who apparently owes his position to that fact will be the First Member of Council. He is a financial expert and will bring into play a secular experience of nearly two decades. The cynic may sneer that "an expert is one who knows nothing else" but it is safe to hazard that in the present instance it is not so bad as all that. Mr. Balasundram Iyer who is the senior of Mr. Krishna Rao, but whose seniority was sacrificed at the altar of Mysore for Mysoreans will be the Second Member of Council. He is an able man of all-round experience behind him. The Third Member of Council will be Mr. Matthan whose forte is hard work, and robust commonsense. He is the only man in the Council who has had the benefit of foreign travels, and it is to be hoped that the contribution he has already made to the state as Director of Public Instruction will be widened and rendered more permanent in his capacity as Third Member holding the portfolio for education.

A NEWS PIE.

It is understood that Sir C. Todhunter, Private Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja

(Continued in Column. 5

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

WEDNESDAY, April 25.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Bombay Presidency Released Prisoners' Aid Society, Annual General Meeting. Corporation Hall, 6 p.m.
Society for the Protection of Children in Western India, Annual General Meeting, Corporation Hall, 6 p.m.
THURSDAY, April 26.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
P. & O. Mail Steamer "Narkunda" with mails of 12th instant due to arrive at midnight.
FRIDAY, April 27.
Exmn. Results of Final M.B.B.S., Part I (New Regulations); Final M.B.B.S. Part II (New Regulations) and Final M.B.B.S. (Old Regulations), University Hall 2 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per S.S. "Delta", will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 24th instant.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER.

The first quarterly ordinary general meeting of the current year of this Chamber will be held on Saturday, (the 28th inst.) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in the office of the Chamber.

B. P. RELEASED PRISONERS' AID SOCIETY.

The thirteenth annual general meeting of the Bombay Presidency Released Prisoners' Aid Society will be held at the Municipual Corporation Hall to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. when Mr. H. P. Dastur will preside.

RELIGIOUS CLASSES.

Swami Vishwanand of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on the Bhagavad Gita at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.).

The Swami will give a discourse on the life of Sri Chaitanya to-day at the Saraswat Colony, Santa Cruz, at 7-30 a.m. (S.T.)

SHRIMAD JAGATGURU ADYASHANKARACHARYA JAYANTI MAHOTSAV.

Under the auspices of Shri Vile Parle Sankrit Pathshala and Ved Pathshala Shri Shankar Jayanti Mahotsawa will be observed at Vile Parle, Parleshawar Temple from to-day (Tuesday) to Sunday (25th instant) when learned Shastries and Pandits will deliver lectures on the life of Shrimad Shankaracharya and on Vedant Philosophy. The Hari-katha also will take place. Procession will start on Sunday morning at 8 a.m. from Vile Parle Sankrit Pathashala to Parleshwar Mahadeo. Daily programme of the Mahotsawa from 9-30 p.m. to 12 midnight.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Kaiser-I-Hind" with the Mails from London of 19th instant left Marseilles at 5 a.m. on the 21st instant.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Narkunda" with the Mails from London of 12th instant arrived at Aden at 11-30 a.m. on the 22nd instant and left there at 4-30 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at midnight on Thursday, the 26th instant.

The Homeward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Mantua" with the mails from Bombay of the 14th instant arrived at Port Said at 8-30 p.m. on the 22nd instant and left there at 2 a.m. the following day.

HOMOEOPATHIC CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

The number of patients treated at the Homeopathic Charitable Dispensary of the Medical Relief League at Parel, during the year ending 31st March, 1928, was 2826. Of these 1237 were males, 587 females and 1002 children. The average daily attendance of patients is 8 patients a day. There were 446 new admissions during the year. Nearly 200 seers of milk was supplied to poor and needy patients. The Dispensary is located at Khatau Terraces, Government Gate Road, Parel, and is open both in the morning and evening.

BAND AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

The Band of the 1st Bn. G.I.P. Ry. Regt. will play the following programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand to-day (Tuesday) at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.):—
1. March, "The Red Cloak" Mansfield. 2. Overture, "Lustspiel" Keler Bela. 3. A Musician in Many Lands (a) Cingalese Melodie. (b) Fair Land of Poland. (c) Plymouth Sound, Evan Marsden. 4. Selection of Manx National Airs, arr. Wood. 5. Valse, "Gently Gliding," Paul Lincke. 6. Selection. "The Blue Train," Stoiz. 7. Suite "At Gretna Green," Fletcher. (1) Wayside Forge. (2) In Cape and Crincline. (3) Love Lilt. (4) Galloping Home. 8. Csardas "Lost Love" Gung'l. 9. Finale "Pleasures of Odeon" Latann.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

6-30 p.m. Indian Programme: "Bhavabhuti's Uttararamacharita" by Mr. Lalitji. Prahlad Ganu—Dilruba Solo.
7-30 p.m. Interval.
9-0 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin. Market Prices.

ADIEU!

The Bombay Chamber Orchestra will give its last public performance at full strength and will bid farewell to its friends for ever. Conductor:—Edward Behr.

Joan Webber—Solo (Pianoforte; and Audrey Hyslop—Mezzo Soprano will also appear in the programme.

9-30 p.m. Orchestra: Overture "Rosamunde" Schubert (179-1828). Three Bavarian Dances Elgar (1857). (1) The Dance. (2) Lullaby. (3) The Marksmen.

AUDREY HYSLOP.

(a) Pleading, Elgar. (b) Still As The Night, Bohm.

A WELCOME EXPERIMENT

INDIANS AND EUROPEAN CO-OPERATE

Messrs Appleby & Co. writes:—

It has been our privilegs to be associated with Mr. P. A. Slocombe, the Managing Director of the National Chemical Holdings, Ltd., of London in giving a practical aspect to the execution of the business he has in hand.

We claim the honour of representing this British Company in India, Burma and Ceylon as their Sole Agents and we feel that our personal views will in a great measure help to a better understanding of Mr. Slocombe's ideal and objective.

The writer of the article which appeared in your issue of date has only touched the surface superficially, when he says that Mr. Slocombe has formed very favourable impressions about the Indians and considers them to be nice and hospitable we know more, and say that Mr. Slocombe is determined to go further than just appreciate the niceness and hospitality of Indians. He is now laying the foundation to a whole-hearted and profitable business in India for he believes that much of the misunderstanding now existing between East and West could be entirely eradicated-certainly minimised-if the European and Indian were to work in close co-operation with each other.

It is not our purpose as Sole Agents "to gild the lily" but from the opinions endorsed by eminent physicians both in the United Kingdom and in India. it is accepted on all sides that the preparations of the National Chemical Holdings Ltd. are good, genuinely good.

We claim that if the spirit of collaboration and sympathy, part and parcel of the Indian Creed, is extended to us, then ere long it will be possible to prove to the satisfaction of all sceptics that British brains can mingle satisfactorily with Indian capital and labour.

One of the preparations, (this is not a "write-up" and the name therefore does not matter) is made entirely from the apple and to us who know the enormous tracts of uncultivated and virgin country lying uncared for, the immense possibilities of apple-growing on a scientific scale immediately reveals itself.

We see the agriculturist turn his barren holdings to advantage; we see the unemployed now members of a progressive and humane organisation; we see health and happiness now within the grasp of many millions and we see, perhaps, what must go down to history, an edifice reared to the memory of a man and gentleman who though residing in India for a brief period was a is to take his courage in both hands and work to lay the foundation that would uplift the masses, develop the country and bring health and happiness to many.

It is with the greatest regret that Messrs. Appleby & Co., the Sole Agents of the National Chemical Holdings Ltd., will bid farewell to Mr. Slocombe, but we are confident that his departure for England will only be a further solidifying of the very meritorous foundation stone that he has laid in this country.

We are promised a visit from our very good friend either towards the end of this year or early in 1929; be it whenever it may, we are certain that he will bring with him many more concrete ideas by means of which this country and its people may be benefitted and the bonds of friendship and mutual regard strengthened.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

JUTES OPEN QUIET

CALCUTTA, April 23.

In the share market to-day, jutes opened quiet after the weekend and bears continued to depress the rates in the absence of support. There was hardly any enquiry for the higher priced stocks, and prices were all in the buyers favour, Fort William being the exception. In cottons, Dunbar were in requst at murh over the quotation rates while Bengal-Nagpore were also better. In coals, Bengal Nagpore and North-west have been written back considerably on their last listed quotations. while Gopalichuck shew no change. Raneegunge were also quoted down. In teas Grob and Durrang marked a considerable drop in values. In miscellaneous, there was nothing of interest to record, though fair turnover took place. Government securities were steady. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—Three and half per cent Government paper 75-11, four per cent loan 1950-70, 87-15.

Banks:—Central Bank, 26-4.

Railway:—Dehri Rohtas Light 17, Kalighat Falta 76-8.

Cottons:—Bengal Nagpore ord., 27-4.

Jutes:—Anglo-India pref., 127; Barnagore, 309. Cheviot, 375; Clive, 51; Craig, 5-13. Dalhousie, 6-20; Delta 680, Fort William, 49; Gondalpara, 1,286-8; Hooghly pref. 174. Howrah 7 pch cent. pref. 1,123. Howrah ord., 66-10; Hukhmchand ord. 25-9; Howrah pref. 113, Kamarhatty ord. 845; Kankinarrah, 325. Lawrence pref. 127; National, 36-8; Northbrook, 77-8; Relianre pref 127; Northbrook ord. 94. Standard 583 Standard pref., 111; Waverley, 8-2.

Coals:—Bengal 420. Bengal Nagpore Coal ord 60-8; Burrakur 11-6; Ghusick and Muslia 3-4; Gopalichuck 8-10; New Kendah 2-10; North west 20 prem., Raneegunge 19-4; Talcher 3-14.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Finace and Mining 7-6. Bengal Chemical ord. 136; Benares Electric 2-6 prem.; U. P. Electric 130; Bengal Iron 16-2; Britannia Building and Iron 5. Indian Iron and Steel 18-2; Associated Hotels of India ord. 7-8; B. I. Corporation ord. 4; Titaghur Paper ord. 7; deferred 2-2. Bengal Timber ord. 291-8; India General Navigation ord. 191. Champaran Suga 10-4.

Teas:—Betjan 30-4; Durrang 32; Grob 20; Huldibari 37-12. Namburnadi pref 15-12; New Terai 17.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and thirty-one thirty-seconds pence and demand bills were one shilling six pence.—A. P.

A scene from "A Man's Past" which is being screened at the Universal Picture House.

FRAUD ON FIRM OF JEWELLERS.

LOSS OF RS. 16,000.

POLICE ARREST GUJARATI HINDU.

How a Bombay firm of jewellers was defrauded of jewels worth about Rs. 16,000 was told before the Presidency Magistrate of the Third Court on Monday when Keshavlal Bhogilal, a Gujerati Hindu was placed on a remand application.

Sub-Inspector C. A. Khan of the Princess Street police station stated that the accused went to the firm of Bhogilal Mohanlal on Friday afternoon and represented himself as being "Punamchand Katawalla" who wanted a diamond and four diamond studded bangles. Believing the accused, the complainant handed to him four diamond studded bangles valued at Rs. 16,000 but could not give the diamond as it was not available. On the following day complainant telephoned to Punamchand and asked him whether he approved of the bangles. He was surprised to hear that Punamchand knew nothing of the transaction. A complaint was immediately lodged with the police and the accused was arrested last night.

To enable the police to complete investigation the magistrate granted the remand and the accused was ordered to be released on bail.

TENANTS' COLONIES AND OWNERSIPH HOUSING

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The "Non-official ownership Housing and Tenant Welfare Institute," which is a recognised institution by the Secretary to the Government, Development Department, will undertake the "Ownership Housing" on "State-aided System" for the benefit of the higher graded Employees of the Bombay Municipality, Improvement Trust, Port Trust and G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railway offices, being semi-Government concerns as the Government have granted special concession terms to their own employees ranging from 27 to 40 months' pay as loan, at 5 per cent for erecting houses of their own and to repay the whole amount within a period of 15 years. In this connection, there will be a public meeting on Tuesday the 24th instant at 6-15 p.m. in the "Good Life League" Hall, Nanabhai Lane, Hornby Road, next to Churchgate Street, under the Presidentship of Mr. Framji Bilia, A.M.I., I.C.E., (Retired), Senior Assistant Engineer of the Bombay Municipality, when two important resolutions will be moved by Mr. Shanker Rao Mantri, Municipal Corporator, about granting the same facilities for higher graded Municipal clerks and subordinate officers, as well as for those serving in Improvement Trust, Port Trust and Railway offices while Mr. J. K. Parulkar, a landlord will move another resolution for starting "clerical Housing Colonies" for lower-middle class of people of Bombay at minimum rent, and will be supported by Mr. J. Gomes, Bar-at-Law Mr. R. S. Asawale, M.L.C. and by Mr. Gustad Namdar, all of whom are landlords. A third resolution will be pertain to the modification of the present system of granting loans to Government servants, and to introduce the Halifax and Birmingham system of "Ownership Housing" on one fifth basis and on favourable terms. All tenants are welcome to attend the meeting on Tuesday next.—Yours etc.

NARAYAN RAO KULKARNI.

POSTMEN'S CONFERENCE IN BARODA

The fifth session of the Bombay Provincial Postmen and Lower Grade Staff Conference will be held at the Baroda College on Saturday, 5th and Sunday, 6th May, between the hours 4 and 6 p.m.

EUROPEAN CONVICTED OF CHEATING

A LADY'S COMPLAINT

ALLEGED LOAN FOR INDIAN PRINCE.

Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Presidency Magistrate of the Third Court, Bombay convicted and sentenced Robert Rhubottond a European to one day's simple imprisonment on a charge of cheating in respect of a diamond ring valued at Rs. 3,000.

Miss Tishnan, a boarder in the Waterloo Mansion figured as the complainant in the case. It was alleged the accused induced her to part with her ring for which he gave her a cheque which when presented at the Bank was dishonoured. He thereafter is alleged to have confessed to her that he obtained the ring on false pretences.

The police however recovered the ring from one Sardullabhai to whom it was disposed of for a sum of Rs. 1,584 by the accused. He pleaded guilty to the charge.

In view of the fact that the accused had made good the sum of Rs. 1,584 to Sardullabhai and had already been in police custody for a long time, the magistrate awarded him one day's simple imprisonment.

SUPPOSED ADVISER OF A "NAWAB."

Rhubottom has again been re-arrested by the police for alleged swindling of a rich European widow. Mrs. Hallum is the complainant in the case. It appears she first met the accused in the Prince of Wales Hotel where the accused introduced himself to her as the adviser of a Ruling Indian Prince. She was told that if she could lend a loan to the "Nawab" it should secure a very high rate of interest. On another occasion the accused introduced to her one Mahadev Singh who was dubbed as the "Finance Secretary" of the Nawab. Believing in the bona-fides of the accused, the complainant is said to have parted with a sum of Rs. 3,000 for which the accused signed a paper. This occurred in January last and till the end of March the accused went on paying a sum of Rs. 80 per month to the widow as interest accrued on the principal of Rs. 3,000. The suspicion of the complainant was roused when she read an account of a police case against the accused and she made enquiries whether he was at all a representative of the so-called "Nawab." She found he was not and reported the matter to the police.

The police will charge the accused with cheating.

TRAMWAY PASSENGER FINED

At the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Mr. B. S. Chinoy of the B. E. S. & T. Co., Ltd. charged one Esoob Ismail with attempting to cheat the B. E. S. & T. Co., Ltd. and thus avoiding payment of fare on 7th March 1928. Mr. B. J. Dhondi appeared for complainant.

The complainant in his information stated that Inspector No 70 found the accused leaving the car and so he asked him for his ticket. The accused said his companion had a ticket for him, but could not show any companion. Mr. Fraser, Traffic Superintendent, who was in the car asked the accused to point out the bench on which he and his companion were seated and the accused pointed out a seat, but the person seated on it denied that he was accused's companion or that he had a ticket for the accused. The accused was then asked to give his name and address and prosecuted.

The accused appeared in person and pleaded guilty to the charge.

His worship convicted him of avoiding the payment of legal fare and fined him Rs. 5/- under Bye-laws No. 12 and 27 and ordered him to pay one anna for fare.

WEATHER REPORT

POONA, April 23.

The weather remains dry over the country except for half an inch of rain at Tavoy and a quarter at Victoria Point.

A trough of low pressure extending from Arakan Coast to Ceylon has appeared this morning over the Bay of Bengal.

Forecast:—Extension in Lower Burma.

Earthquake report:—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 3,300 miles away was recorded by Bombay seismographs at one hour fiftythree minutes on Monday 23rd April.—A. P.

LATEST NEWS.

RANGOON, April 23.

Sir P. P. Ginwala, President of the Tariff Board, arrived here this afternoon. The Board will meet tomorrow to open enquiry regarding the claim for protection for petroleum.—A. P.

MADRAS, April 23.

Lala Lajpatrai left for the Punjab last night.—A. P.

MADRAS, April 23.

The ex-Maharajah of Indore and his newly married wife arrived in Karachi this morning by the Lahore mail. The Maharajah and party will sail by S. S. "City of Baroda" for Europe, tomorrow.—A. P.

DARJEELING, April 23.

Mr. Manilal Kothari has received donations of Rs. 5,000 each from the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot and Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, of Bombay, to the Das Memorial Khadi Fund. The collections so far made in Bengal amount to nearly Rs. 55,000.—A. P.

CAWNPORE, April 23.

An agitation has been set on foot here led by Mr. Ganesh Shanker Vidyarthi, M. L. C., and editor of the "Pratap" for non-payment by the citizens of the punitive police tax which is being realised as a sequel to the outbreak of a serious communal riot in the city during last August and September. At a well-attended public meeting held last night, a resolution was unanimously adopted urging non-payment of the punitive police tax which was described as an unjust and arbitrary piece of taxation. A subcommittee consisting of several prominent citizens including Moulana Hasrat Mohani was formed to push on the campaign in an organised manner.—A. P.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

JULY.

NEW YORK.

	April 23.
Previous Closing Rate	19.93
To-day's Opening Rate	20.04
Difference	plus .11

LIVERPOOL.

	April 23.
Previous Closing Rate	10.61
To-day's Opening Rate	10.67
Difference	plus .06
To-day's Closing Rate	10.70
Difference	plus .09

SUNDAY'S INVASION OF BOMBAY.

THIRD CLASS EXCURSION TRAINS

The Publicity officer, G. I. P., writes:—

Byculla Station was the scene of considerable stir on Sunday morning when the first Third-class Excursion Train run by the G. I. P. Railway arrived with a motley crowd of upcountry passengers keen on enjoying a day out in Bombay.

The labour torment at Sholapur where three hundred passengers were to have boarded the train, compelled the local station staff to cancel their bookings at the last moment. That hitch apart, the programme worked out smoothly, and when in the evening the Excursion Train left, the country-cousins who had done their sightseeing in Bombay, returned happy, as at the end of a perfect day.

The return-ticket from Poona to Bombay was priced Rs. 3/14/-, inclusive of meals, tram-rides in Bomaby, the service of guides, a lecture and a cinema entertainment, not to mention the continuous attendance of a doctor. The unsophisticated peasant was curious to know why all these good things should be done to him for the nominal price of a railway ticket. He was told about its educative value, the stimulation of traffic and the growth of the holiday habit. With pilgrims' specials he is vaguely familiar, but a romping excursion was a novelty to him. It was, however, voted a pleasing novelty.

Special baths had been erected at the shed where they detrained; they had their tea and morning ablutions. With volunteers to guide them, they swarmed into the Victoria Gardens. After a round marked by vivacious questionings and pleasant chatter, they returned to the shed where meals were awaiting them. Hindus and Muslims were served according to their own scruples and needs, plentifully for all.

Special trains next took them to Chaupati where some enjoyed a splash in the water. Meanwhile, the Hindus visited the Babunath Temple and when their prayers were over all joined in the tram-ride to the Prince of Wales' Museum, which they did under the lead of patrols and instructors.

The trams brought them back to the Byculla Camp, and Tea over, they sat down to listen to a lecture by Mr. Sahasrabudhe of the Social Service League a pleasant little personal talk on excursions and holidays and the marvels of Bombay which they had seen. At nightfall there was a Cinema Show, and a sumptuous dinner to make contentment complete. The Special left at 8.30 p.m. detraining the visitors along the route according to their personal convenience.

For a first venture, this invasion of Bombay was a success, and many of the rustics left, enquiring when the next Third-class Excursion Train would run again.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

RESULTS OF INTER M. B. B. S. AND COMMERCE EXAMINATIONS.

The Results of the Intermediate M.B.B.S., and Commerce Examinations, held in March and April last were declared yesterday. The following is the list of successful Candidates.—

J K Adranvala, Y K Alekar, S R Ali, A K Banerjee, A S Braganca, H A Choksey D V Desai, 'J J Dodhi,' P C D'Souza, M V Fernandes. S N Garde, G V Gokate, V R Ginde, A Gomes, "D V Gonsalves," D R Hakim, R Henriques, M D Jadhav, "M S Joseph," B G Joshi, L K Kale, W T Kale, R S Kapdi, P B Kathrada, V N Khadilkar, I D Killavala, L R Mahadi, A B Mantri. M L Mehra, F Misquitta, J C Mody, M U Mohammed, J N Mukerjee, M C Mukerji, A B C da P Narasha, "H Nunes," K S Panat, W D Pande, A B Paralkar, G D Patadia, D L Patel, G G Patel, L T Rajkondwar, 'H S Samson,' J S Sanghani, H P Sanghani, R H Saraf, C Sarwal, M A Shanbhag, D R Surti, Y M Tamhane. H R A Trivedi, L R Upamanyu, R D Waghawadekar, R P Watwe

Inter Exam. in Commerce: (New and old regulations):—

SECOND CLASS.

B. L. N. Barbosa, S. U. Chudgar, H. M. Contractor, P. H. Cooper, M. J. Dagley, G. V. Desai, H. G. Jhaveri, H. M. Joshi, M. V. Kamath, N. R. Mody, L. L. Parikh, N. J. Pavri, K. N. Samant, P. L. Shah, D. Dangwal, V. V. Upponi.

PASS.

T. N. S. Ayyar, B. R. Banajee, H. J. Banker, A. S. Bhathena, P. J. Chinoy, R. C. Dalal, K. J. Dastur, S. S. Daver. A. K. Desai (exempted from subject 2), K. S. Engineer, J. H. Gai, M. K. Ingle, T. R. Janardhan, L. M. Joshi, J. J. Jussawalla, B. L. Khatri, I. U. Mansudi, D. D. Mehra, V. P. Mehta, M. M. Motiwalla, P. G. Munshi, S. B. Nagarwalla, K. V. Nayak, O. C. Nazareth, M. R. Palkhiwalla, L. Pereira, P. B. Phatak (exempted from subjects 2, 4), S. N. Sen Gupta, K. P. Shah, R. C. Shah, R. V. Sirur, T. K. Thakkar, J. R. Trantunar, M. N. Unwalla, P. V. Wagh, V. K. Bhatt (exempted from subject 2), G. L. Bijur (exempted from subjects 2, 4), B. S. Chaudhari (appearing in English only), M. M. Chokshi (appearing in English only), K. S. Contractor (appearing in Accounting only), M. N. Daruwala, B. P. Debara, M. M. Desai (appearing in Accounting only), M. H. Desai (exempted from 2, 4). B. G. Desht, H. B. Gazdar, V. G. Gokhale (appearing in Accountng only), A. J. Gubbay (exempted from subject 1), K. C. Gupta (appearing in Accounting only), J. C. Ichhapuria. S. F. Irani, N. S. Kamnoor (appearing in Accounting only), R. J. Kapadia (exempted from 2, 4), V. H. Khadilkar (appearing in Accounting only), S. V. Kharvandinar, D. R. Kulkarni (exempted from 2, 3), M. E. Malgaonkar (appearing in Accounting only), M. K. Maniar (exempted from subject 4), M. N. Mehta (exempted from subjects 1, 2), T. P. Menon (appearing in Accounting only), P. Mitra (appearing in Accounting only), R. H. Mody (exempted from subject 2), Y. P. Pandit (exempted from subjects 2, 4), M. K. Patel, R. H. Patel (exempted from subject 4), V. M. Patil (exempted from subject 4), M. Pubalaraven (appearing in Accounting only), M. V. Rangnekar, S. B. Raut (appearing in English only), J. A. Raval (exempted from subject 4), V. A. Savant, D. T. Shah (exempted from subjects 4), H. M. Shah (appearing in English only).

The following are entitled to keep terms for the B. Com. Examination:—

H. C. Bhattacharya, R. C. Shah.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Scholarships are awarded as under:

The Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla Commerce Scholarship:—To Husein M. Contractor.

The Sir James Begbie Scholarship (in Advanced Banking):—To M. V. Kamath.

The Mangaldas Harivallabhdas Commerce Scholarship:—To Harishanker M. Joshi.

B. COM., EXAMINATION.

FIRST CLASS.

K. R. Srinivasan.

SECOND CLASS.

A. J. DeSouza, J. R. Gilder, M. M. Muzumdar, M. P. Nagarsheth, H. F. B. Pais, M. H. Engineer, V. K. Hardikar, S. S. Kikani, S. G. Latey, R. H. Shah, M. J. Vaidya, S. N. Vaidya.

PASS.

B. R. Baliga, L. C. Hansotia, P. J. Javeri, C. C. Kaji, T. N. Mehta, A. A. K. Mir, N. C. Sethna, T. K. Desai, R. A. Fry, K. M. Kateli, (exempted from subjects 4, 5) V. H. Khadilkar, H. P. Mirchandani, M. Pubalarayen, K. S. S. Aiyar, V. R. Tamhane, G. P. Upadhye (exempted from subjects 1,3,5) P. B. Joshi, (exempted from subjects 1,3- C. R. Mucadum.

PRIZE.

The Mangaldas Harivallabhdas Commerce Prize has been awarded to K. R. Srinivasan.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Punjab Chamber of Commerce, Mr. P. Mukherji was elected Chairman for the year and Mr. Teasdale, (of Messrs Bird & Co., Lahore) Deputy Chairman. —A. P.

The state of the public mind is the creation of master writers.

DISRAELI.

TO SECURE
Health & Strength
USE
ZANDU'S
Makardhwaj
a Remedy that in
Preventing Intestinal Fermentation
Developing Digestive Powers
and
Promoting Health and Strength
is
Unrivalled in Ayurved
IN
General Debility
Nervous Debility
Never fail to use it
in either of the two forms:
SUVARNA GHATIT
Makardhwaj
Makardhwaj Bhaishajya Ratnavali Va
(Purna Chandrodaya)
RUPEES TEN PER TOLA
SUVARNA MISHRIT
Makardhwaj
Guti
Swalpa Chandrodaya, Makardhwaj
(Bhaishajya Ratnavali Dhwa.)
(Purna Chandrodaya, Gold and
Chandrodaya Anupan)
RUPEES EIGHT PER TOLA
Have it from To-day
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BOMBAY, 2

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The Bombay Chronicle.
TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1928.

IN A QUANDARY.

The return of Sir John Simon to England and the statement he made after his return regarding the "success" of his endeavours in India to bring Indians round to a "reasonable frame of mind", as some Tory papers expressed it, have made India quite a topical issue in the British Press. Opportunity is now widely given by British journals to wandering dons from England on sight-seeing tours in this country to have their say on India; "friends of India" write long letters about the value of the British Raj to India and Indian "responsiveness" and even the "Outlook" moderates its rabid tone for once and graciously observes that "in India more intelligence is now brought to bear upon political questions" and rebukes officialdom for having bungled over the whole boycott question by remarking that "the organising ability seems to be all on the other (the Indian) side". In all these comments there is noticeable a sense of resentment that the boycott has succeeded and a vain effort is made to cloak this chagrin by saying that the boycott will soon be "stone dead". The "Sunday Observer" in fact seeks some consolation from what it terms the "later development" of the boycott movement and assures its readers that this development has "allayed fears which at first seemed well-grounded." But it is compelled to acknowledge that the procedure of appointing a purely Parliamentary Commission, "a procedure which appeared to commit every detail of India's destinies to purely British domination has wounded Indian feeling".

But no comment on the present situation in India is so frank as that of Professor Webster in the latest issue of the "Nation and Athenaeum". He admits the "reality of India's indignation" over the insult of an All-White Commission and comes to the conclusion that the great difficulty for England in harmonising her relations with India is that "too much power still remains in the hands of the Secretary of State and that British interests still count far too much in decisions about India". He notices that in the appointment of the Statutory Commission "too much attention was paid to Parliamentary convenience and not enough to the management of Indian public opinion." Prof. Webster comes to this conclusion after a tour of political observation in this country and it is a valuable admission on the part of this trained observer that in dealing with India, Britain considers her interests first and foremost. But he misconceives the whole point of the Indian resentment against the imposition on this country of an All-White Commission when he asserts that "few in India in positions of responsibility challenged the general principles on which the Commission was founded."

Prof. Webster chooses to forget that all the political parties in India disputed precisely this "general principle" when it was found to mean that Indians had no right to participate, on terms of equality with Englishmen, in deciding the political future of their country. He also begs the question by his remark that "the advantages of a Parliamentary Commission were indeed so obvious that many Indians shared this view." In the course of his political pilgrimage in India Professor Webster could not have come across any representative Indians, except in the camp of the Jo-hukums, to whom "the advantages of a Parliamentary Commission were obvious." His analysis of the present political situation in India is rendered considerably defective owing to his having gone astray on this vital point but its outspokenness in regard to the "blunder" committed by the British authorities in springing the surprise of a Parliamentary Commission on India and their failure "to conciliate the opposition" of Indian leaders is in sharp contrast with the reiterated assertions of correspondents from India of British journals that the boycott has failed. The fact is that the success of the Indian boycott has put British officialdom in a quandary. Its only hope lies in playing the game of 'divide and rule' and drawing away the minority communities from the boycott movement. But there will be little chance of success for it if our political leaders keep up the present united front and persist in developing to its fullest extent the mass movement for Swaraj.

"OPIUM BLOC" AT WORK.

Few who know the reality of the Opium Committee of the League of Nations will be surprised to hear that a Sub-committee has unanimously rejected Signor Cavazzoni's scheme for the international control of opium. We showed some days ago how, when the scheme was first presented to the League at the last Opium Conference in September 1927, desperate attempts were made by the British Indian (official) and the Dutch delegates to exclude Cavazzoni's scheme from the report to be submitted by the Opium Committee to the Council of the League, and how these attempts were then foiled by the delegates from Italy, France, Portugal, Serbia and Japan. It seems that the "Opium Bloc" has succeeded a little better now at least to the extent of getting a packed Sub-committee to reject the Cavazzoni scheme. It remains to be seen how the full Committee treats the decision of the Sub-committee. Signor Cavazzoni is not the man to take things lying down.

We are told that the Cavazzoni scheme was voted down "as going too far" and that a milder scheme has been approved. Mild experiments have been made for the last several years with the result that every Opium Conference, including the present, has deplored the alarming growth of smuggling and illicit use of opium and its manufactured products. Mr. L. A. Lyall pointed out the other day the serious increase in the consumption of opium in the Federated and Unfederated Malay States in 1925-26 and charged the British Government with deliberately increasing the amount of authorised opium on the pretext of decreasing the amount of smuggled opium against the undertaking of the British Government at the Hague Conference. He now testifies to the conviction of the people of China that "Britain was responsible for the introduction of opium in China". Smuggling in other countries too is acknowledged to be increasing. It was to prevent it effectively that Signor Cavazzoni formulated his scheme calculated to prevent or detect leakage or unlawful practices at every stage. Whether this scheme or an effective alternative is finally agreed upon by the Opium Committee, we hope the Committee will see to it that the "Opium Bloc" does not get a fresh lease of life.

COERCION IN BARDOLI.

The leaders of the peasants of Bardoli gave Government any number of opportunities to reconsider their attitude regarding the revision settlement of the Taluka. They promised to call off the Satyagraha if only Government consented to institute an independent inquiry. But the authorities have evidently flouted the offer and launched a campaign of harassment of the people. Forfeiture notices seem to be the order of the day but they have failed to demoralise the people, who only congratulate those who receive such orders. It is, perhaps, some of the officials that are demoralised. Our Surat correspondent informs us of a report that owners and drivers of public conveyances who are reluctant to carry the Government officers proceeding from village to village "are being maltreated and forced to carry the Government servants." The Secretary of the Satyagraha Publicity Office fairly confirms the report by citing two specific cases of official high-handedness. It appears that the Collector who visited Bardoli for the first time on the 20th instant found some difficulty in securing a motor conveyance, the drivers of two buses near at hand having declined to accommodate him as the buses had been previously engaged by other parties. The Secretary states that both these men have their licenses taken away from them. The straight talk that the villagers had with the Collector amply shows that they are far from being frightened. One of them is reported to have boldly warned the Collector that, if Government persisted in their coercive methods, "the old relations of Sarkar as "Ma-Bap" and the ryot will be no more there."

WANTED IMMEDIATE NEGOTIATIONS

Messrs. F. J. Ginwala, N. M. Joshi and R. R. Bakhale, all recognised Labour Leaders of Bombay, have issued an illuminating press statement on the present unrest in the textile industry in Bombay. They do not express any opinion on the advisability or inadvisability of the proposed general strike but assert that the workmen have serious and genuine grievances. They show that a few mills have avowedly reduced wages and that a few others have resorted to a variety of indirect methods of reducing wages. They contend that the mills have effected these changes to make profits and not to reduce losses, as the mill-owners contend, their argument being that "they find from the balance sheets of the mills so far published very few mills had shown any losses worth the name." They finally ask why the mill-owners who "tamper with the workers' wages and hours of work" citing the authority of the Tariff Board have done little by way of "internal reforms leading to economy and reduction in costs", recommended by that very Board.

We shall leave these points to be contested authoritatively, in so far as they can be, by the Mill-owners' Association itself. The statement recently issued by the Acting Secretary of the Association pointed out that the owners of most of the mills affected were unaware of the reasons which had led to the strike and that no reduction in wages had been made in these mills nor had they even introduced reforms recommended by the Tariff Board. Again "it is the considered opinion of the Committee of the Association that if a cut in the wages is to be avoided it is absolutely necessary to increase efficiency in every possible manner in order to save the industry from ruin." Our own point is that the present tension between the mill-owners and the workmen is the result of sheer misunderstanding and mistrust. It is not clear if all the mill-owners who resorted to what are called indirect methods of wage-cuts fully explained to the workmen concerned the need for the changes in the methods of production or that they took into confidence the recognised Labour leaders of the City. The strikers, too, on their part failed to consult all these leaders or to open formal and concerted negotiations with the mill-owners prior to their going on strike. A strike may be a necessary evil but it becomes necessary only after all peaceful methods of negotiations have been tried and have failed. A lamentable result of haste is that Labour leaders themselves are divided in their opinions on the expediency of the present strike. A crisis can still be averted if without any further delay representatives of the mill-owners and the workmen meet together to explore every possible avenue to a peaceful settlement. The situation is not only growing from bad to worse but is such that no one interested in the welfare of the industry and anxious to maintain co-operation between the workers and the welfare, without which the industry can never prosper, will brook any delay. The firing that took place yesterday leading to loss of one innocent life and the injury caused to members of the Police as well as some of the strikers as a result of the clash between the two should bring home the urgency of both employer and workers coming together. Apart from that, Government must immediately institute an independent enquiry to find out if there was any justification for the firing which took place. For, in the absence of such an enquiry the public will accept the view of the Strike Committee and cannot be satisfied that the mob could not have been dispersed without resort to shooting.

BOMBAY'S MILL INDUSTRY.

RATIONALISATION OF WAGES

(BY POVERTY-KNOCKER.)

III.*

A good deal of misconception prevails as to exactly what is the new system of working recommended by the Tariff Board and put into work by the Sassoon and Finlay group of mills.

I was fortunately able to be present at the reading of a paper by Mr. Stones on this system of payment and I cannot better explain the system than by quoting "in extenso" from his paper:—

"The second largest item in our cost is wages and this evening I wish to concentrate on what, for want of a better description, I will term the Rationalisation of Wages. By this I mean very definitely the allocation to each employee of enough work to keep him healthily employed throughout the whole of the working day and paying him the maximum for that labour that the work he is doing will permit of. If the wage the job will permit of is below the economic wage of the district, the job or the industry will pass out for want of operatives. If above the so-called economic wage, a better type of operative will present himself to the advantage of the mill concerned and on the side of labour result in the raising of the standard of living.

AN ENQUIRY AND ITS LESSON.

This nationalisation is not the outcome of a gambler's desperate throw to rescue an industry from annihilation, but, as far as I am personally concerned, dates back to pre-war days when I was Weaving Master at the Textile Mills. A little incident came to my notice in which a man was blamed for some matter over which he had absolutely no control and an idle moment and a fondness for introspection suggested that possibly I blamed some of our employees for shortage of productions and negligent work when the fault was mine or at least partly or wholly due to factors directly under my control. At that period I had quite a number of keen and capable apprentices at my disposal and decided that I would endeavour to procure a statement showing *in minute detail the work done for every minute* a selected weaver spent on his two looms during the day. The apprentices were stationed in batches close beside the pair of looms under observation and relieved each other at 15 minutes intervals throughout the day. Each man was given a stop-watch and a ruled sheet in which to mark the duration of all stoppages and the exact cause of each stoppage from whatever cause. The exact speed of the loom was checked at regular intervals and the number of inches of cloth turned off daily measured against the product obtained from calculation against the stop-watch records. Most interesting information came to light and resulted in a similar series of tests throughout the mill. Weird results were shown and clearly demonstrated that I had been expecting much more from weavers than they could possibly do owing to faults over which they had no control. Knots, bad piecing, intermediate singles, over-stretched and over-dried yarn in sizing and a hundred and one little faults came to light which my staff set about with a will to improve. The result of these tests were made for a definite purpose and certainly led to an improvement in the output and general improvement in quality, but this is a matter for discussion at other times. One unlooked for result, however, was that it clearly demonstrated that a lot of people were underpaid and overworked and still more overpaid and underworked. In other words, systems of allocation of work and payment had been established which were out of all proportion in every way. Possibly these systems were alright when the industry was first started in Bombay and labour was actually cheap with very low counts spun, but the increase of weaving had led to the spinning of finer counts and the use of better cotton and little or no adjustment had been made in either wages or number of men employed. At this stage, the outbreak of war prevented any contemplated change, for the reason that the gross wages paid to labour assumed very low proportions as compared with the profit to be made from increased outputs owing to the huge margins of profits.

WAGES AND WORK.

Increasing competition brought me back to the idea formulated before 1914, viz., to readjust wages in proportion to the work done and to the finer counts now being produced in larger quantities. A further incentive to this was the fact that no matter what labour saving appliance we installed or how much better cotton we purchased, the increased production with decreased work resulted in no saving to the mills, all the benefit going to the operative either in increased pay, or less work or in many cases, both. Six years ago small preliminary trials were made, for example, on the finer

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*Previous articles appeared on the 17th and 21st instant.

CO-OPERATIVE LIFE INSURANCE.

A REAL NEED OF FARMERS AND INDUSTRIAL LABOURERS.

(BY KESHAVPRASAD C. DESAI, B.A. LL.B.,
Jt. Hon. Secretary, The Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute).

Rao Bahadur V. Govindan of Madras has contributed an article about "Life Insurance and Co-operative Societies" in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 20th April. He is anxious to popularise Life Insurance particularly in rural areas, and with that view he suggests that co-operative societies of five years' standing should take up an agency for their own districts of an Indian Life Insurance Company. These societies should work up the several districts and popularize insurance amongst its members. They should collect premia, and, if need be, advance occasionally to the Policy-holder, the sum of any premium instalment.

The scheme may appear workable on the face of it, but there are several practical difficulties about it. In the first place, it is doubtful whether a co-operative credit society would be allowed, by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, to take up a regular agency of an ordinary commercial life insurance company. I know of at least one instance in which such a clause in the by-laws of a co-operative society was not sanctioned by the Registrar.

Secondly, it is doubtful whether a society would be a successful canvassing agency for 'Life Insurance.' A Society is an impersonal body and it shall have to work through either the Chairman, or the Secretary. These persons are elected perhaps annually and the personnel is likely to be changed. They, therefore, cannot be vigorous and whole-hearted canvassers particularly for a commercial insurance company.

WANTED CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE.

The real solution of the problem is to "have an insurance society on co-operative basis and registered under the Co-operative Societies' Act." What we really require is to popularize Life Insurance amongst the farmers, petty wage-earners, and day labourers. The income of these persons is necessarily small. They, therefore, require policies of small denominations. It is doubtful whether the average commercial companies would care to entertain small policies for rupees 150 or so. Another difficulty in rural areas is about medical examination. The insurance, therefore, to be popular amongst rural population, should be of small denomination and without medical examination, at least in the beginning. The rural societies, or even individual rural co-operators, are likely to take a lot of interest in a co-operative insurance society and the Registrar, too, is not likely to object to other societies co-operating with, or even working as agents of the co-operative insurance society.

In this connection I do not know the

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NOTES OF THE DAY.

Briand Scores.

The first batch of results in the general elections for the French Parliament indicates that M. Briand has retained his popularity and he and his colleagues like M. Herriot and M. Tardieu have won an easy electoral success in spite of the capital their political opponents made of M. Poincare's recent speeches. The French Premier's spirited defence of the Ruhr adventure was ill-timed and his arrogating to his Ministry all the credit for the financial rehabilitation of France was an exhibition of egoism which the electors were likely to find distasteful. They have shown their lack of faith in M. Painleve who has recently omitted to keep himself in the limelight, a large portion of which M. Poincare himself loves to occupy. But the final ballot may bring the silent unostentatious M. Painleve back again to Parliament.

The Contrast.

The agreement for a joint Chinese-British administration of the British concession at Tientsin which has at last been reached after several British attempts to frustrate granting the Chinese demands for equality of strength on the Municipal Board with the British is an indication that Chinese Nationalism is determined to make its power felt. The agreement removes discrimination regarding the franchise also between British and Chinese electors. If British residents in China, the "Shanghai-landers" as they are called by the Chinese to show their spirit of insularity, were to exhibit the same spirit of reciprocity as at Tientsin, understanding between Britain and China would be easier to reach. The American Government has reached one with the Chinese Nationalist Governments of Hankow and Nanking in regard to the Nanking outrages. But Britain provides a sharp contrast to the Chinese mind in unpleasantness by refusing even to express formal regret for the bombardment by British warships some months ago.

Mr. Harry Sinclair's Good Luck.

The scandal about the oil leases granted to Mr. Harry Sinclair, the American oil magnate, on the Teapot Dome properties in Wyoung occupied the attention of the American public for a considerable length of time thanks to the energy with which the Democratic Party and its Press managed to make a great political capital out of it. The judicial proceedings against Mr. Sinclair and Mr. Fall, a former Secretary of State with whom the former was accused of having conspired to defraud the public, were a blow to the fortunes of the Republican Party. The Government of which Mr. Fall was a member was suspected by a very large mass of public opinion of being guilty of fraud and corruption. Although no definite charges could be proved against Mr. Fall, the notorious leases were cancelled in 1927. The acquittal of Mr. Sinclair is bound to have a very favourable effect on the fortunes of the Republican Party but the protracted trial has brought out many an unsavoury feature of capitalist methods in America to secure concessions.

Unconvincing.

Speaking at a League of Nations Union meeting, Lord Cushenden, the British representative on the Disarmament Conference at Geneva, expressed his deep sorrow that more had not been done in progressive international disarmament. He went on to expatiate on the great advance the British Government had made in the direction of naval retrenchment, and instanced three examples of such reduction. There was effected, he said, reduction in the personnel in the navy, in the tonnage of ships, and in dockyards. He had not a word to say about reduction in British naval estimates for the year nor could he find it convenient to explain the British Government's attitude on the question of the abolition of the submarine. As compared to America which has reduced her estimates by a third in deference to public opinion, the British scale of reduction is only a farce. What the world expects of Britain is that she should take the lead in reducing the number and potency for destruction in the engines of naval warfare. But this is the very thing she is not prepared to do.

A Suggestion to B. B. and C. I. Rly.

The B. B. and C. I. Railway deserves to be congratulated on the new facilities it has provided to the passengers in the Suburban Railway Service. It has appreciably insreased the number of suburbs trains, electric trains in particular, and has reduced the running time of a number of trains. These facilities are specially to be welcomed because they encourage the residents of Bombay to shift to the suburbs. In this connection we cannot help recalling the good old days about years ago when the B. B. and C. I. Railway allowed return journeys on Sundays within the suburban limits at specially reduced rates. The concession may well be revived. It will help the Bombay residents to cultivate the habit of spending their week-ends in the suburbs. It is a healthful habit and may be appreciated by the Railway Company itself for other reasons as well.

POLICE OPEN FIRE

ONE KILLED: THREE INJURED.

"NO PROVOCATION" SAYS STRIKE COMMITTEE.

CORONER'S INQUEST ADJOURNED.

42 MILLS CLOSED DOWN

The mill strike culminated on Monday morning in the shooting of one spinner who died on the spot and injury to an other operative who is lying in the K. E. M. Hospital. There was no magistrate at the time the shots were fired, and the police allege that it was all done in self defence as they were outnumbered by about 6,000 men. The scene of the tragedy was a few hundred yards from Kalachowki where there is a cluster of mills and the road is separated by quarries on one hand and the Reay Road near the Cotton Green farther east. It is reported that about 6,000 men came from the direction of the Swan Mill at 9-30 a.m. and divided themselves in three batches, one going towards the Cotton Green and the other two occupying the grounds on the quarries. According to Police version they began to pelt stones which hit Superintendent Power, Deputy Inspector Tawde, Sub-Inspector Sawant, six armed police men and ten police constables. Superintendent Power, therefore, fired four shots by his revolver in the air to frighten the men but this, it is alleged, had no effect and they still continued to receive stones which were pelted indiscriminately. Superintendent Power, therefore, seeing the situation serious phoned to the DeLisle Road Police Station to send some more armed police constables and in a few minstes fifteen more armed constables came to the scene under Sergeant Oliver. They took up their position at three different places and told the men to clear away. The latter, it is alleged, still persisted in pelting stones and came nearer the police constables and broke the wooden fence of the Sidhu Seth Chawl and armed themselves with sticks of the fence and smashed a motor cycle belonging to Sergeant Wilkinson. The armed police then, it is stated, opened fire upon the men which hit Pharasram Moriba Jadhav aged about twenty-five years, a spinner in the Gold Mohur Mill who died on the spot and Bhagwan Sakharam (30) who was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital. It is presumed that at least twenty rifle shots must have been fired as the armed constables on the spot were more than twenty or about twenty-five. Seeing their comrades hit with bullet wounds the crowd dispersed.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

Pharasram who was shot dead was not a striker nor was he a loiterer. He was a spinner in the Gold Mohur Mill and was going to his work regularly. His mill was closed only on the day of the tragedy, viz., Monday morning and apparently he might have joined the strikers who were going from mill to mill only out of curiosity and suddenly he met with his death. He lived at Naigam and worked at Dadar and, therefore, he had no other business in the Kalachowki locality than perhaps curiosity to see the fun or to sympathise with his comrades and be present with them. It is not known as in which mill Bhagwan Sakharam worked. He is also lying in the K. E. M. Hospital in precarious condition. It was also very unfortunate that none of the strike leaders was present at the scene of the firing and they came to the spot at a late hour after the tragedy. The Commissioner of Police being informed, went to the scene, and asked the men to hand over the corpse to the Police for necessary Coroner's inquest but they would not agree to part with the body. Messrs. Alwe and Nimbkar who came to the place later on were then approached by the police to convey the corpse to the morgue for inquest. Messrs. Alwe and Nimbkar told the men that the police demand was reasonable as the Coroner should enquire into the cause of the death before it was buried. The men thought that Messrs. Alwe and Nimbkar were police spies and declined to hear them. They said they would follow the advice of Messrs. Bradley and Jhabvala. Those two gentlemen were informed of the tragedy and came post haste and the police had to take their help in taking the dead body to the morgue. Mr. Jhabvala informed the relatives and others that there was no harm in taking the dead body to the morgue and at the same time took the consent of the Commissioner of Police that he would allow the mourners to follow the funeral pyre no matter to what extent they joined the procession. The Commissioner having acceded to this request, the body was removed to the morgue where an inquest was held at 7-45 p.m. the delay being in the post mortem examination which was made by Major S. B. Mehta, I.M.S. About five hundred persons were present in the Coroner's Court and the compound. Messrs. Bradley, Mirajkar, Nimbkar, Jhabvala, Alwe and Dange were also present. Superintendent Spiers led the evidence. The first witness was Vithabai Mariba, the mother of the unfortunate man. She said she was a mill operative and lived in the B.D.D. chawl at Naigaum. The deceased was her son and was employed in the Gold Mohur Mill. On Monday morning at 6 o'clock he went out to see whether his mill was working. He did not return till 10 a.m., when she was informed that her son was killed by the firing of the armed police. She went to the place called Papiacha Zad at Parel Tank Road and saw him dead. She saw his body again at the morgue.

To a juror: His mill was closed down on Monday otherwise it was working every day.

SKULL FRACTURED.

Major C. B. Mehta, I.M.S. Police Surgeon in his post mortem report stated that the deceased had one entrance wound of a bullet just in front of the lobule of the left ear. It was a circular hole with edges burned in. It was about half inch in diameter. The wound of the exit was two inches behind the outer angle of the right eye brow on the temple. Extensive inquiry to the base of the skull which was fractured. The bullet must have been fired from a rifle. The cause of death was gun shot wound causing laceration of the brain.

The Coroner adjourned further enquiry to 5 p.m. on the 7th May and intimated that those who knew about the incident should come forward and give evidence on behalf of H. M. the King-Emperor.

SITUATION GROWING WORSE

42 MILLS CLOSED DOWN.

The mill strike situation is going from bad to worse. It started with a dozen mills a week ago while on Monday after eight days the figure of the mills closed down reached to 42. Then again it started with one section, viz., DeLisle Road section while after a week the contagion spread to other divisions also such as Dadar and Kalachowki and the mills which were working normally despite the trouble in these divisions were forced to close down for one reason or the other. The week that has passed was on the whole peaceful and uneventful but the new week that has started from Monday was marked with cases of violence and disorder in which both the strikers and the police were injured. The day began with a meeting in Nagoo Sayaji Wadi where Messrs. Nimbker, Alwe and Bradley addressed the gathering exhorting the men to remain firm and try their best to make a general strike successful. They gave the men to understand that until a general strike was resorted to, their grievances would not be redressed. The men then dispersed in batches to different mills especially those which were working during the last week in spite of the strike, with a view to enlist the sympathy of their comrades. But all these who go to the mill area are not disposed towards peaceful methods and many of them pelt stones at the mills. The Jamshed, Elphinstone, Bombay Industrial and Phoenix mills which were working normally last week were forced to close down on Monday by such demonstration. The Phoenix mill was started and about 500 men went inside but they soon came out seeing a large body of men outside the premises exhorting them to come out. A similar incident occurred near the Dawn mill where about 400 men collected and shouted at the men to leave their work but the arrival of the police dispersed the crowd.

WORKERS CLASH WITH POLICE.

At some places the mill operatives clashed against one another as some of them wanted to come out and the others would not do so. The Swan, Jubilee and Finlay mills were closed down as the management apprehended trouble. The Morarji Gokuldas mill which was not affected by the strike was closed on Monday. At about 8-30 a.m. the weavers all on a sudden refused to work and they left the mill premises abruptly. They then went towards the Jacob Sassoon mill which is in close proximity, but seeing a large posse of police posted there, they went towards Currey Road and persuaded the operatives of the Jam and Islam mills to join them. The combined workers of the Morarji Gokuldas, Jam and Islam mills then went towards Kalachowki Road where mills wer enot affected by the strike all these days and compelled the Dinshaw Petit, Bombay Cotton and Western India mills to close. Though they succeeded in doing so they came unfortunately, in clash with the police who attempted to dispearse them.

Sub-Inspector Sawant and six constables were injured by the pelting of stones. Some of the innjured men went to the hospital to dress their wounds while the injured police constables went to the Police Hospital for treatment.

The following seven mills worked normally with full completement of men in the DeLisle Road section.—(1) Bombay Dyeing (2) Indian Woollen, (3) Sir Sha-

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INDIAN HOCKEY. TEAM

RECEPTION AND ENTERTAINMENT.

PROGRAMME OF HOLLAND TOUR

LONDON. April 22.

The Indian hockey team concluded their English visit with a day crowded with engagements. They placed a wreath at the Cenotaph, and attended a reception at the Indian Social Club where felicitous speeches were made by Dr. Paranjpye, Sir Mancherjee Bhowanagri and Mr. Jaipal Singh. Later, they were entertained by the Punjab Association and by Indian students. The team leaves for Holland, to-morrow. Their programme, which is still incomplete, includes a matrh at Amsterdam on 26th April, at Harlem on 28th April, at the Hague on 9th May, and with an all-Holland at Amsterdam on May 5th. They will endeavour to fit in three German fixtures. It is now settled that Mr. Jaipal Singh will continue as Captain.—Reuter's Special.

PROTEST STRIKE IN JERUSALEM

SEQUEL TO FIRING AT GAZA.

LONDON, April 23.

Jerusalem.—Muslims have declared a "protest strike" against the attitude of Government regarding the affair at Gaza which had resulted in the Police opening fire on the crowd, two Muslims receiving slight injuries in consequence. All shops are closed. There have been no incidents. —Reuter.

(A Jerusalem message of 15th instant stated, in this connection:—"The Arab political leaders are trying to exploit the Missionary Conference in order to exacerbate Muslims against Christians. Virulent press propaganda is on foot, and allegations are made that the Government supported the Conference with a view to undermining Islam "which alone welds Arab countries together." Demonstrations occurred throughout the country but there were no untoward incidents except at Gaza.")

WORLD'S MOTORING SPEED RECORD BROKEN.

RAY KEECH'S 217.55 M. P.H. AVERAGE SPEED

LONDON April 23.

Daytona Beach.—Ray Keech, driving 36 cylinder Triplex special car has beaten Captain Malcolm Campbell's world speed record. He reached an average speed of 217.55 miles per hour in two runs over the official course.—Reuter.

HOLY CARPET AND CURTAIN

TO BE CONVEYED TO MECCA NEXT MONTH

DELHI, April 23.

The Mahmal (the Holy Carpet and Curtain) will be conveyed to Mecca on board the S. S. "Englishman" which leaves Bombay on May 1st. It is understood that unlike the custom in Egypt there will be demonstrations on the departure of the Mahmal either at Delhi or at Bombay.—A. P.

BENGALI YOUTHS SENTENCED FOR POSSESSING FIREARMS

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT REJECTS APPEAL

CALCUTTA, April 23.

Justice Cuming and Justice Lort Williams disposed of the appeal from the judgment of the Howrah special tribunal convicting two Bengali youths Gourchandra Das and Satish Chandra Danga of conspiracy and of being in possession of firearms and sentencing them to seven years' rigorous imprisonment each. Their Lordships held that the accused possessed firearms with the intention of doing injury to others dismissed the appeal and upheld the conviction and sentence.—A. P.

Banglore, April 23.—The Evening Standard understands that the salary of Dewan Mirza Ismail has been increased to Rs 5,000 a month.—A. P.

Rangoon, April 23.—Major General F. E. Coningham, General Offices Commanding, Burma Independent District arrived here yesterday by S. S. Leicestershire from England and leaves for Maymyo this afternoon.—A. P.

FRENCH ELECTION

MM. BRIAND HERRIOT AND TARDIEU RETURNED.

M. PAINLEVE FAILS

LONDON April 23.

Paris.—Brisk and peaceful polling through out the day, at the first ballot, in French elections has resulted in return of Ministers M M. Briand, Herriot, and Tardieu, but M. Painleve has failed, He will stand for election at the final ballot which will take place on 29th April.—Reuter

(Later).—Election results are hitherto favourable to Poincarism.—Reuter.

ROUT OF THE COMMUNISTS

TRIUMPH FOR GOVERNMENT

LONDON, April 23

Paris.—Parliamentary election returns received from all constituencies, except Corsica and nine colonial show that candidates for 175 seats have been returned in the first ballot. There will be second ballots on 29th April in 427 constituencies. Most of the successful candidates have declared themselves supporters of the present Government. A notable feature of the elections is the rout of the communists who, hitherto, have not secured a single seat compared with 27 in the last Chamber.—Reuter.

MR. MAGANLAL GAND DEAD,

MAHATMAJI'S NEPHEW AND ARDENT PUBLIC WORKER

DELHI, April 23.

Information has been received from Patna that Mr. Maganlal Gandhi, nephew of Mahatma Gandhi, died after a brief illness. Mr. Magnlal Gandhi, accompanied by his daughter, went to Patna recently, and was taken ill a few days ago. He took an active part in the Indian struggle in South Africa and edited "Indian Opinion" for sometime. Coming to India, he helped Mahatmaji in his work in connection with Khaddar and charka and was the Manager of the Sabarmati Ashram. He leaves a widow, two daughters and a son to mourn his loss.—A. P.

FRENCH ANTI-WAR TREATY.

UNFAVOURABLE RECEPTION BY GERMAN PRESS

LONDON, April 22

Berlin.—The French anti-war Treaty has been received unfavourably in political circles and by the press. Opinion is expressed that the French reservations to Senator Kellogg's proposals contain legal subtleties calculated to weaken the strong moral aspect which is considered to be clear in American formula. The Official standpoint is likely to be in favour of the declaration of the agreement in principle with the American Pact.—Reuter

SOLO FLIGHT TO AUSTRALIA

COMMANDER MANNING'S NEW VENTURE

LONDON, April 23

Wing-Commander E. R. Manning has departed from Lympne on a thirtyfive horsepower monoplane on solo flight to Australia following Hinklers route.—Reuter.

MAJOR FITZMAURICE LEAVES FOR GREENLY ISLAND

LONDON April 23.

Murray Bay.—Major Fitzmaurice accompanied by two pilots, with mechanics, spare parts and fuel for the "Bremen," has left for Greenly Island.—Reuter.

ATHENS ALARMED

FOUR VIOLENT EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS

LONDON April 23.

Athens.—Four violent earthquake shocks were felt here last evening. Inhabitants flolked in the streets.—Reuter.

ARMED POLICE ARRIVE AT BARDOLI

GOVT. APPOINTS SPECIAL ATTACHMENT OFFICERS

PARSI LANDLORDS JOIN THE STRUGGLE.

SATYAGRAHIS' FIRM ATTITUDE

BARDOLI, April 23.

The Secretary, Publicity Office, Bardoli wires as follows.—

The Government have appointed three special attachment officers to cope with the attachment work which they have found rather difficulty to carry on with the local officers. They will be posted there at three different centres of the taluka. As the report goes, some of them have consented to do this dirty business simply out of fear of losing their service. In every village, bands of volunteers are ready to welcome them. They have arranged to patrol the important parts of their villages and to acquaint the people with each and every movement of these officers.

HOW MOTOR LORRIES ARE ENGAGED.

The Government have brought three motor buses to carry the attached goods. Three more are reported to have been engaged. It is reported that all these six buses which were refused licenses in Surat for having [illegible] street accidents have been promised licenses in return for help in the attachment work. It is heard that the motor wallas had no knowledge of what they would be required to do here. The police appear to be keeping a vigilant watch over the drivers in order that no body can approach them and dissuade them.

COLLECTOR TO CAMP AT MADHI.

The collector will to-day return from Surat and camp at Madhi which is a convenient place because of the P. W. D. bungalow, good roads all around and the railway nearby. He can be sure of being greeted with bugles and drums by the volunteers wherever he goes.

SATYAGRAHIS FIRM.

Sjt. Vallabhbhai who had been to Valod yesterday congratulated the fourteen new recipients of forefeiture notices. Among these there are three Parsis also. They are all very firm. One Parsi gentleman dislikes officials putting too much strain on his goodness by every now and then sending for him and trying to persuade him to pay up the revenue. He was complaining about this to Dr. Chandulal. Another Parsi gentleman assured Sjt. Imamsaheb of his firmness telling him to that he would have already paid up if he had any such intention. We are not afraid of the repression by Goverament, he said. For, otherwise, we would not choose to live in the forest among the forest tribes.

Here is truth in this struggle and we shall be in it to the last.

GOVERNMENT'S AMAZING ATTITUDE.

The Parsi Patel of Bajipura which is one of the impregnable forts of Bardoli said to Sjt Vallabhbhai, who paid a visit to it yesterday:—"It passes my imagination why the Government do not consent to our demand to appoint an independent committee of inquiry whose decision should be binding both the parties. The Settlement Officer never come to our village for inquiry. His signature too is not to be found in our record. The Patel gave an assurance to put all facts squarely before the Collector when the occasion arose. A party of armed police has arrived this morning.

A FATAL SHOCK

JAPANESE UNDER-SECRETARY COLLAPSES AND DIES

EFFECT OF IMPENDING DISSOLUTION OF DIET

LONDON, April 22.

Tokio.—At the conclusion of the Conference of the Setyukai or the Conservative Party, at which Government decided to dissolve the Diet in the event of the motion of non-confidence in Government being passed, Kinkichimato, under Secretary for Home Affairs, collapsed and died. Reuter.

NATIONALIST PARTY IN C. P.

FIRM IN ITS POLICY OF BOYCOTT OF COMMISSION

AMRAOTI, April 22.

Mr. B. G. Khaparde, Deputy President of the C. P. Legislative Council and leader of the Nationalist Party states that there is no likelihood of a breach in the party or a disruption of the present Ministry on the policy adopted by the Nationalist Party in the Council towards the Simon Commission. He also contradicts the statement that Mr. S. B. Tambe, Mr. Desmukh and himself are going to negotiate with Sir John Simon on his return to India and characterises it as absolutely devoid of foundation.—A. P.

H. R. H. Prince Rahamtullah Jan second son of their Majesties the King and Queen of Afghanistan who arrived in Bombay on Monday "en route" to Kabul.

NATIONALIST SUCCESS

TAIANFU CAPTURED.

CHIANG-KAI SHEK REMOVES HEADQUARTERS.

LONDON, April 22.

Shanghai.—The Nationalist headquarters claim that the Nationalist forces have captured Taianfu in Shantung Province. Chiang-kai-shek's headquarters, it is reported, have been moved to Yenchowfu. Hospitals at Peiking and Tientsin are "glutted with the wounded.—Reuter.

DESPATCH OF JAPANESE TROOPS.

PROTESTS OF CHINESE GOVTS.

LONDON April 23.

Shanghai.—The Nanking Nationalist Government and the Peking Northern Government have both protested, in practically identical terms to the Japanese premier, against the despatch of Japanese troops to Shantung. The Nationalist protest speaks of "serious consequences" of such action.—Reuter.

AHMEDABAD'S NEW MAYOR.

SHARE-BROKERS GIVE ADDRESS

AHMEDABAD, April 22.

The Share and Stockbrokers' Association presented an address, last evening, to Mr. Dowtram Shah, who is one of the Directors of the Association, congratulating him on his election as President of the Ahmedabad Municipality. Sheth Mangaldas, who presided on the occasion, asked members of the Municipality to end their squabbles and work in the interests of the city. Replying to the address, Mr. Shah said that he would work self-lessly honestly and justly.—A. P.

MR. SARDA'S BILL.

LAHORE'S SUPPORT

LONDON, April 23.

A public meeting held in Lahore under the Presidentship of Lala Harikishenlal has adopted a resolution supporting Mr. Harbilas Sarda's Bill relating to Child Marriages. The resolution, however, urges that the minimum age for marriage of boys and girls should be raised to twenty and sixteen respectively.—A. P.

"REMEMBER INDIA'S STARVING MILLIONS"

KEEP MONEY IN COUNTRY BY USING SWADESHI

HON PATEL AT BANI RA

There was a large and distinguished gathering present at the Bandra Municipal Schools at the Annual Prize Distribution function on Sunday when the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel the Ex-Chairman of the Bandra School Board presided.

Mr. Hiralal M. Desai, Chairman of the School Board, Bandra Municipality, reviewing the progress of the year said:—

It gives me great pleasure in welcoming the Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel, one of our old and illustrious citizens of this Town of Bandra who by his strenuous efforts and able advocacy in launching the Scheme of Free and Compulsory Primary Education during his tenure of Office, has rendered very valuable and unprecedented service to the rising generation of this Town. His name therefore will remain inseparably linked with the progressive educational movement of Bandra.

Out of the 18 Primary Schools maintained by this School Board nine are Marathi, five Gujarati and four Urdoo. The Schools are so located as to render special facilities to the Mahomedans and depressed classes, being in the midst of areas thickly populated by these communities. It is to be specially mentioned that no child is debarred from attending any School by reason of his or her caste.

There is also an A. V. School teaching the 1st five Secondary Standards.

During this year 160 notices were issued to the parents asking them to send their children to School and four parents were prosecuted and fined. It is to be assured, however, that all possible leniency and concessions have been and will be shown in all such cases.

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

With a view to promote and encourage physical training among all the pupils of the Schools, the General Board adopted a resolution at my instance, by which physical training has been made a compulsory subject in our Schools. The progress made in this direction is however, not quite satisfactory in as much as some of the Schools in different localities have no suitable play-grounds where a regular course of physical training can be imparted.

Also it is to be regretted that expenditure incurred on this head is not yet held admissible as approved expenditure by the Government. The burden of this new feature, therefore, rests entirely on the Local Authority; however, it is hoped that the new Committee appointed by the Legislative Council to inquire into the advisability of introducing physical training as a compulsory subject will give a distinct lead in this matter.

Owing to the special conditions of rent prevalent in Bandra, some of the Schools had to be housed in insanitary rented buildings. This was a long-standing grievance which the School Board was confronted with. I am however, glad to point out that three of such Schools situated in unhygienic and insanitary buildings were vacated in the year under review and are now located in better and more commodious buildings.

While speaking on this, I cannot help remarking that the policy of Government in connection with building grant works as a great set-back and tends to discourage building operation. The Government inspite of their having accepted statutory liability to pay half of the expenditure incurred on construction of such school buildings have issued a G. R. No. 2321 of 5-6-1926 which lays down that the cost of a school building throughout the Presidency shall be reckoned on the basis of Rs. 40/- per pupil and that the Government shall not pay more than half that is Rs. 20/- per pupil. In towns like Bandra, where the cost of living is not less than in Bombay, it is impossible to construct a very modest simple building at less than Rs. 100/ per pupil. Fixing such an arbitrary limit of the cost of a Primary School building is obviously detrimental to the progress of Primary Education.

PROVIDENT FUND FOR TEACHERS.

The Rules of the Provident Fund Scheme for Primary teachers have been submitted to the Government and the sanction which is hanging fire for the last 2-1/2 years is eagerly awaited. The School Board after giving due intimation to the Government has put the Scheme of Provident Fund in force from July 1927 with retrospective effect from April 1926, and the contributions to the Fund both for the current year and for the last year are being recovered from teachers. It is hoped the Scheme will prove beneficial to the staff.

It is indeed a matter of great regret for me to point out that the revised scale of pay of Primary Teachers which has long since been submitted to Government for sanction, has not received so far any response whatsoever. It is apprehended that under the plea of financial stringency, the sanction which has been considerably delayed since 1925-1926 may not possibly receive any sympathetic consideration.

HON. PATEL'S SPEECH.

Hon. Mr. Patel in his brief presidential speech thanked the School Board for inviting him to preside over the function. He further said he was particularly glad to come in the midst of the people of Bandra, a place which he loved and where he spent a number of his years in the past. Mr. Patel then dwelt upon three amenities for the people of Bandra which he was very keen to secure when he was the Municipal Councillor of Bandra Municipality in 1918/19. The first introduction of Free and Compulsory Primary Education, second that of the introduction of electric lighting and third of a Drainage Scheme.

Regarding the Free and Compulsory Education, he was glad to find that the seeds which were sown during his tenure of office had germinated and continued to show signs of vigorous development. The figures of pupils, the number of schools and the expenditure incurred on education from Municipal Revenue go to show a great increase which is indeed gratifying. The object of Free and Compulsory education scheme is to see that every possible endeavour is made to give its advantage to every child in the town. Though the Act provides for rigid rules for launching prosecutions against parents who fail to send their children to schools, still in practice it was advisable to inculcate the true spirit of education instead of launching prosecutions against the parents. He was particularly glad to note from the speech of the Chairman that only 4 such prosecutions were launched in the year.

GOVERNMENT'S EDUCATIONAL POLICY.

Mr. Patel then dwelt upon the educational policy of the Government. He sympathised with the difficulties pointed out by Mr. Hiralal Desai in respect of getting adequate Government grants. When he (Mr. Patel' was the Chairman, he had some difficulties from Government and it is indeed to be regretted that the difficulties continue unabated. Primary Education rules are good, but Mr. Patel said, the manner in which the Government handles the administration a serious handicap to the School Boards. Education being a transferred subject, it is the duty of the Minister of Education who is responsible to the Legislative Council to redress the grievances of the School Boards.

The method of computing government grants on school buildings is doubtless a faulty method and the subsequent G. R. which fixes the limit of the cost of a school building to Rs. 40/- per pupil in direct contravention of the statutory liability accepted by the Government certainly to be deplored but it is up to the school Board to agitate and and the Government are bound to yield the pressure of such agitation.

USE SWADESHI CLOTH.

Mr. Patel was pathetically moved to see that the Bandraites had not yet taken to the use of Swadeshi Cloth. He exhorted them to take to Swadeshi not from any political point of view but purely from economic and national view points, and thereby save crores of rupees which every year were going to foreign countries. Millions of people, said Mr. Patel, were on the verge of starvation in India, and if they failed to take to Swadeshi surely the national progress will be greatly retarded. The knowledge of three R's should not be the ultimate goal of education, but the true national education consisted in the use of Swadeshi cloth.

Mr. M. B. Sawant proposed a vote of thanks to the Hon. V. J. Patel and the function terminated.

Advertising is to business what steam is to machinery —the great propelling power.
MACAULAY.

PUNJAB CONGRESS AFFAIRS

RAIZADA HANSRAJ RESIGNS VICE-PRESIDENTSHIP

SEQUEL TO INDEPENDENCE RESOLUTION.

LONDON, April 23.

Closely following the resignation of their offices as President and Member of the Executive of the Punjab Congress Committee by Sirdar Amarsingh and Sirdar Mangalsingh, respectively, over the independence resolution adopted by the Amritsar Conference, Raizada Hansraj M.L.C. has also resigned the Vice-Presidentship of the Punjab Congress Committee.—A. P.

TAMIL NADU CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

CONDEMNS MADRAS MINISTERS

MADRAS, April 23.

The Tamil Nadu Provincial Congress Committee at a meeting at Mayavaram yesterday accepted Mr. Jospeh's resignatoin and reiterated its former resolutions in favour of boycott of British goods and Simon Commission. A sub-committee was appointed to carry on propaganda.

SURPLUS OF CONGRESS FUNDS.

With regard to the surplus of Rs. 75,000 from the Madras Congress funds the Committee decided to ear-mark Rs. 50,000 for the Congress building in Madras City, Rs. 15,000 for building purposes in mofussil stations and the balance for other Congress work. Those receiving honorarium or pay from Congress funds have been debarred by a resolution from election to the Executive.

NEW MADRAS MINISTERS' ACTION CNDDEMNED.

Another resolution condemned the acceptance of ministerships by Mr. Muthiah Mudiliar and Mr. Seturatnam Iyer and demanded their resignations from the Council. A resolution condemning the Tamil Nadu Working Committee for its failure to disobey the recent orders under section 144 Cr. P. C. was withdrawn Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar observing that the emergency required mass civil disobedience and that it would not serve any purpose if ten or twenty persons alone went to jail.

VIGILANCE COMMITTEE APPOINTED

Finally a Vigilance committee consisting of Dr. Varadarajulu, Messrs. Basheer Ahmad, Mutnuranga Mudaliar and Maruthavanam Pilai (the new secretary in the place of Mr. Joseph) was appointed to enforce the observance of the Congress mandate by the Tamil Nadu Congress members in the Council.—A. P.

RADIO TRANSMISSIONS FROM HOLLAND

LOCAL, April 23.

Messrs Philips Radio of Eindhoven, Holland announce that until further notice Transmissions from their P. C. J. J. Short-wave station will be as under:—

Every Tuesday and Thursday from 16 till 20 hours G. M. T. Every Friday from 23 till 2 hours G. T. M. Every Saturday from 15 till 18 hours G. T. M.

Call sign-P. C. J. J.

Wavelength 32.2 meters.—A. P.

"MISCHIEVOUS MISREPRESENTATION."

Under the above captain the "Kaiser-i-Hind," in the course of a leader writes:—

The Government of India is under the statutory obligation of presenting an annual report to the British Parliament indicating material and moral progress of India. The British paper have invariably shown keen interest in publishing generous excerpts from the annual publications which are supposed to disseminate correct information for the guidance of the British public and the members of Parliament.

Mr. J. Coatman, Director of Public Information issued last week such a report called "India in 1926-27" under the authority of the Government of India. To an Indian reader acquainted with political and social conditions of life prevalent in this country, the book would tell nothing that is new and nothing that he would not obtain from the columns of Anglo-Indian papers. It is the same old story, the story of Indians' unfitness for Swaraj because her people are quarrelling among themselves. The ignorant British public is informed that the national movemeint is weakening. Preponderating importance and prominence is given to the doings of the Communist agents who are said to be far too active in India. The Publicity Officer has drawn freely on his fertile imagination to manufacture tales about the Bolshevik money. Not a little of evidence has been given to buttress up the contention. He has not taken pains to understand that more than the Government it is the leader of the great nationlist movement of non-co-operation who has declared himself opposed to Communism as being incompatible with the doctrine of peace and non-violence. As for the Bolshevic money and Bolshevic agents the Indian public knows next to nothing and Indian publicists do not take communist propaganda seriously.

The Publicity Officer of the Government of India ought to know, when he deals at tedious and unnecessary length with communal quarrels, that the people hold the Government responsible for aggravating the Hindu-Muslim tension. Has it not been repeated from the floor of the Assembly that it was the Government policy of "Divide and Rule" which lay at the root of communal hatred and antagonism?

SPIRIT UNDERLYING GVLT. OFFER

MR. CLAYTON EXPLAINS SITUATION.

"THE ONLY REASONABLE ARRANGEMENT."

The Corporation resumed debate on the question of the appointment of the Municipal Commissioner.

SECRETARY ELECTED.

The meeting first took up the election of a Secretary for the Schools Committee. There were three candidates in the run, namely Messrs. A. R. Bhaiji, H. G. Anjaria and ramchandra V. Parulekar and the ballot resulted in the election of Mr. Parulekar.

Mr. K. F. Nariman continuing the debate said that he was supporting Mr. Horniman's amendment on principle which his party had maintained heretofore namely, that they claimed trat the Corporation had the right to appoint its own Commissioner and that the Government's interference was a sort of encroachment on its rights.

VIOLATING MUNICIPAL ACT.

There he would like to remove any misunderstanding that might occur. It was possible that the amendment was likely to be construed as a sort of expression on the part of the Corporation against the officer whose name was mentioned as the future Commissioner. The amendment could in no way be construed in that light. The speaker was aware that Mr. Dalal had a bright career and excellent academical qualifications and perhaps the choice of Mr. Dalal to put right the present hopeless state of the Municipal finances was well bestowed.

"We feel sir, that the continuation of the present Commissioner for any longer period is not good in the interest of the Corporation, and therefore, if it was in our power to send him, we should have done that even this evening" said Mr. Nariman.

That the present Commissioner should have been allowed to continue for 9 years was in itself contrary to Section 54 of the Municipal Act. He also referred to Mr. Kirpalani's splendid services to Corporation as Commissioner for a very brief peiod, and said, that if the Government wished to meet the wishes of the Corporation, they could not do better than appointing him in place of Mr. Clayton.

Mr. J. B. Petit rose to support Mr. Boman-Behram's amendment.

WANTED MR. KIRPALANI.

Dr. Viegas supported Mr. Horniman's amendment with the addition of a rider that a representative committee be appointed to go into the question of requesting Government to appoint Mr. Kirpalani as Municipal Commissioner.

At this stage one of the members applied for closure, but the President did not allow it as he thought the subject was very important and he wished to give opportunities to several persons to express their opinion.

COMMISSIONER EXPLAINS SITUATION

Mr. H. B. Clayton Municipal Commissioner was next called upon to speak he said:

Mr. Horniman in moving his amendment has suggested that the courtesy of Government in consulting the Corporation on a matter which legally is within their discretion is merely a blind to conceal their satanic intention of securing, presumably at my request, an extension as Municipal Commissioner for me, selecting as my successor an officer who was due for leave, so as to defer for six months the date when I shall no longer have the privilege of association with Mr. Horniman in the administration of this City. Let me assure Mr. Horniman that they overrate the charms of their own personalities and that they are mistaken in believing that the position of Municipal Commissioner is one which members of the Indian Civil Service ordinarily aspire, either to obtain or retain.

I regret that I cannot without the permission of Government place before the Corporation the correspondence I have had with them on the question. I have, Mr. President, shown that correspondence to you. I think, Sir, you will also be in a position to assure the House that my only object has been to secure what was best in the interests of the administration and that I have personally expressed to Government grave doubts as to whether my retention for a further period as Municipal Commissioner would secure that object.

Government have decided and in my opinion rightly decided that in those interests, it is desirable that I should be replaced by a younger and, I have no doubt, more capable officer and with that object have selected Mr. Dalal, who adds to a reputation for efficiency as an administrator, the special and very valuable knowledge which is derived from services in the Finance Department of Government.

REASONABLE ARRANGEMENT.

The only possible administrative objection to the proposal is that it will involve Mr. Dalal's assuming office at a time when the Budget for the next year has been prepared and is under discussion by the Standing Committee and when the heavy work of th busiest season of the year has added to it the burden of the necessary preliminary arrangements to a general election. For this reason, I agree with Mr. Horniman that it would have been better had it been possible for Mr. Dalal to take charge on May 18th, when the pressure of work is less: but in the circumstances stated, I submit that the arrangement proposed by Government is reasonable and sroudl be accepted by the Corporation. The result of refusing to accept it whether in the manner suggested by the amendment of Dr. Choksy or by that of Mr. Horniman, would I fear be inevitably that I should be reappointed for 3 years without any understanding such as that suggested, as Government can hardly find another suitable officer before May 18th next and the position of Municipal Commissioner cannot be allowed to be vacant. I would only ask that when Mr. Dalal assumes office, the Corporation will recognise the difficulties of his position and extend to him that help and consideration which they have been so generous in giving to myself.

Further discussion was then adjourned to Thursday.

ALIBAG IN BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In my last letter I showed how Government were not justified in assuming that the notice announcing the revised rates of assessment in the Alibag Taluka in the last week of July 1926 without H. E. the Governor's modifications was the introduction of the settlement contemplated by Sections 102 and 103 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code. The rates were modified only later on and announced in the so-called supplementary notification in September of the next revenue year 1926-27. The settlement being thus really introduced in 1926-27 the recovery of the increased assessment for that year was contrary to the express provision of Section 104, which does not permit excess assessment to be levied in the year of introduction. I specially brought this fact to the notice of the Hon. Mr. Rieu in the interview he had granted me. The following extracts from "The Land Revenue Rules (1921) Bombay Presidency," compiled by Mr. Anderson, Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, Poona, may be read with interest in this connection:—Rule 10 has: "If Government raise the rates proposed by the Settlement Officer, a fresh notice issues and a fresh opportunity of objection is afforded before the orders become final." Are not the words "the orders become final" to be taken to mean the same as "Sanction of Government" without which, according to Section 102," the assessment fixed by the officer in charge of a Survey shall not be levied"? Note (VII), Rule 17 contains:—".....In the same circumstances, enhanced demands should be brought into the accounts and treated as 'remitted,' though legally they cannot be demanded. The anomaly results from the new practice of introducing revised settlements in the last year of the expiring settlement which Section 104 does not seem to have contemplated." The injustice is admitted but not remedied. It is understood that notices are going to be issued against Government calling upon them to prove the legality of their action in levying the increased assessment for 1926-27. The point deserves to be fully discussed in a Court of Law. Government may be all powerful to adopt arbitrary measures, but their law courts have to interpret the law and do only justice. I trust the contemplated notices will be issued without fail.

Section 107 permits assessments on agricultural lands to be increased only in proportion to increased profits of agriculture. In our memorial to His Excellency the Governor-in-Council we have proved by actual calculations how the profits during the last settlement period were almost nil. Owing to insect pests, defective or untimely excessive rain, dearth of manure caused by stringent forest regulations and similar other causes have tended to decrease the annual output of crops. The ryots have had to bear increased cost of living and pay, increased taxes in the shape of stamps, court and registration fees, salt duty, local fund cess, tolls on carts, octroi, etc. One can easily have an idea of the margin of profits left to the agriculturist after bearing the new charges in the present regime. At the first revision settlement more than thirty years ago we had, like the agriculturists of Bardoli now, petitioned Government to appoint a Special Commission of inquiry composed of (1) The Collector of Kolaba; (2) The Deputy Survey Superintendent; (3) Rao Bahadur H. V. Sathe, Personal Assistant to the Survey Commissioner; (4) The Mamlatdar of Alibag; and (5) A non-official gentleman possessed of local knowledge and representing the views and feelings of the cultivating classes. Predetermination to exact as much as possible from the impoverished ryots, however, did not let Government grant the request. On the present occasion, besides our memorial, Mr. Bhopatkar had requested Government to permit a deputation from the Alibag Taluka to explain the ryots' grievances but without avail.

Government have also declined to take into consideration the considered opinion of their own officer the late Sir Richard Lamb, who was at the time of the first revision settlement of Alibag Taluka the Collector of Colaba. In spite of his opinion Government have increased the assessment 33 and 66 per cent. on garden lands and nearly 40 per cent. on some Varkas (grass-growing) lands, although the increase on all Varkas lands in the first revision was very exorbitant, the assessment being raised from about four annas to about three rupees. Government have also ignored the fact that under an arbitrary and unjustifiable rule made by the Head of the Survey Department for the guidance of subordinates, thousands of rupees were unjustly recovered from Alibag and Pen Talukas by Government during the last settlement. The rule was afterwards disallowed, but was unjustly held applicable to Alibag and Pen.

The above are only a few of the numerous reasons why Government should have instituted a thorough inquiry into the grievances of the landholders before passing their final orders or publicly declaring that the people had no legitimate grievances.—Yours, etc.,

R. L. GHARAT.

Awas, April 19.

HINDU MAHASABHA'S SIGNAL FAILURE

SIGNIFICANT OMISSION OF BOYCOTT RESOLUTION

NO LEAD AGAINST SIMON COMMISSION

JUBBULPORE, April 23.

Messrs. Lakshman Singh and Sidhnath Agaikar, secretaries, Hindi C. P. Congress Committee, have issued the following rejoinder in reply to the statement of Raibahadur Mathurapd, Chairman, Reception Committee, Jubbulpore Hindu Mahasabha.

We have read the statement of Raibahadur Mathurapd, and we do not want to prolong the controversy. But in the interest of truth and fair play, we have again to come forward with this rejoinder. It is absolutely false to say that efforts were made to create deadlock in the way of the organisers of the Mahasabha. We again repeat that congressmen did all in their power to contribute to the success of the session. We challenge the Raibahadur to prove his assertion and produce any genuine evidence of organised or even solitary effort on the part of congressmen to create deadlock. We are sure that at least in our province, no one can be beguiled by such false and mischievouss statements.

RESOLUTION REGARDING SINDH.

It is further stated by the Raibahadur that none of the signatories opposed the Sindh resolution in Mahasabha, and out of 8,000 persons, only 3 or 4 voted with Pandit Malaviya. We want to make it clear that the signatories did not rome as delegates They attended the session simply as members of the Reception Committee. This position was explained by Pandit Dwarkapd Mishra, M.L.A., in the Subjects Committee. As regards the mass of 8,000 persons, does Raibahadur deny the fact that only about 400 were delegates When the proposition of Sindh was put to vote, the President Mr N. C. Kelkar himself made it clear that only delegates were entitled to vote. Raibahadur at least ought to know that, besides, 400 delegates the rest were either members of the Reception Committee or visitors and sightseers, and had no right to vote. If the Raibahadur chooses to give the exalted name of representative body to such a mass meeting, we have no quarrel with him. As regards these 400 delegates also, we have our doubts. In the name of honesty which the Raibahadur flings at the Congressmen in his statement, will he publish the figures about delegates as sent by the various Hindusabhas? Can he deny the fact that delegate's ticket was open to any one who cared to pay its price, and does he not also admit that very few places in Hindi C. P. have got Hindusabhas, and they too did not hold proper elections of delegates

SIGNAL FAILURE.

The Raibahadur and his follower deserve every thanks for not only their good management, but for their tact also which could enlist the sympathy of even the bureaurraly, in so far as it gave general permission to all Government servants to join the Mahasabha for which the Raibahadur as befits him expressed his thanks to the Government. Perhaps, out of regard to this gesture of the Government the resolution about the boycott of the Simon Commission was not brought on the aggenda ostensibly on the ground of its being political. We regret to say that the Mahasabha neglected its legitimate duty of giving a lead on the Simon Commission question, but went out of its way to pass a resolution regarding Sindh, whilh matter is being investigated by the Special Committee of the All-Parties.—A. P.

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GLORY OF JOURNALISM.

"CREATOR OF GREAT MEN"

JOURNALISTS AT A DINNER PARTY.

A number of journalists attended the dinner organised by the Journalists' Association of India immediately after the annual general meeting was over. The function was a most enjoyable one and the members passed a very delightful time. Mr. S. A. Brelvi proposing the toast of the Association deplored the fact that though the Association existed for the past few years it was still in a dilapidated condition. The condition of the journalists in India was very precarious. While they were among the most lowly paid workers the spectre of unemployment and insecurity of job constantly confronted them. The scheme of Unemployment grants which they had passed that day would, he trust; go some way in allaying the anxieties of journalists. He hoped the Association would be a powerful body for securing rights for its members like the kindred bodies in the West. He wished a larger number of journalists would join the Association and make it an increasingly useful institution.

WHAT WOMEN HAVE GIVEN US.

Mr. H. P. Desai who spoke next observed that at a meeting of suffragettes in the West a male visitor who was allowed to oppose the resolution put a number of questions to the ladies who were present there. "Have you produced a Shakespeare or a Milton, a Gama or a Zbyszko," he asked. If you have not produced them that is your greatest disqualification and that fact knocks the bottom out of your movement, he proceeded. A courageous lady got up and said: "well, women may not have produced a Shakespeare or a Milton. It is none the less true that women have given birth to them. Mr. Desai, amidst laughter, said that though journalists might not have been among the greatest men of the world they have certainly made great men. But for journalists, he asked, where would have been many of our well-known public men? They would have been like gems of purest ray serene hidden below the deep. Even if the gathering doubted that statement they would not contest the fact that it was journalists who made Joglekar, Nimbkar Narayan Rao Kulkarni and that mathematical prodigy Mr. Burjorji Framji Bharucha. But for the tireless efforts of Mr. Narayanrao Kulkarni and but for the publicity given to it by journals, the world would have lost the benefit of his marvellous scheme of raising a million rupees out of orphaned children (laughter).

THE PRESS AND THE CLUB.

Mr. Desai, continuing, said that even if the Editors of "The Times" and "The Chronicle" fought like Kilkenny cats over the question of India's claims to Swaraj they would meet like friends at the Association and laugh away their differences with a remark "The world is a stage but the press is all the more so".

HARD LOT OF JOURNALISTS.

Mr. Chidambaram wanted to know as to why the journalists, as a rule were bachelors, married men among them being exceptions.

Mr. A. M. P. Karai hazarded the guess that one of the reasons for that was that the journalists had to work at night, and perhaps some of them thought that it was rather risky for the husband to be in one place and the wife to be at another, at night. (Loud laughter)

In an eloquent speech, Mr. Pareira of "The Times" appealed to the brother journalists of Bombay to join the body in a large number and to make the Association a power in the land.

Mr. Narayanswami wanted the Association to be based on the principle of Trade Unionism.

MAINTAIN YOUR DIGNITY.

Mr. L. G. Khare warned the members against making themselves cheap, and added that their profession' dignity and status ought to be maintained. He said that the vernaclar press which was becoming a power in the land ought to be drawn to join the Association. Journalism, he said, ruled politics and was an indispensible factor in any movement.

Nothing except the mint can make money without advertising.

GLADSTONE.

POLICE OPEN FIRE.

(Continued from page 7.)

purji Broacha, (4) Toya Podar, (5) Apollo, (6) Union and (7) Dawn.

42 MILLS AFFECTED.

The following forty two mills were closed down in DeLisle Road, Dadar and Sewree sections.

DELISLE ROAD.

(1) Crown, (2) Indian Bleaching, (3) Century. (4) Mathradas, (5) Currimbhoy, (6) Mohmedbhoy, (7) David No. 1, (8) David No. 2, (9) Pabani, (10) Pearl, (11) Fazalbhoy, (12) Globe, (13) Madhavrao Scindia, (14) Crescent, (15) Premier, (16) Pralhad, (17) Presidency, (18) Edward Sassoon, (19) Meyer Sassoon, (20) Kasturchand, (21) Textile, (22) Standard, (23) Bombay Industrial), (24) Asur Virji, (25) Jamshed, (26) Elphinstone (27) Phoenix.

DADAR SECTION.

(28) Tata, (29) Spring, (30) Kohinoor, (31), Gold Mohur, (32) Finlay, (33) Swan, (34) Jubilee, (35), Morarji Gokuldas, (36) Jam, (37) Islam, (38) Moon.

KALACHOWKI SECTION.

(39) Dinshaw Petit, (40) Bombay Cotton (41) Western India and (42) Atlas.

"NO PROVOCATION WHATSOEVER"

STRIKE COMMITTEE'S VIEW

The Strike Committee has issued the following bulletin:—

Events took quite a serious turn on Monday morning when more mills were closed as a consequence of the workers joining their comrades on strike. The Committee had also organised meetings in different areas, during the evening to-day. The first clash occurred at Soparibag when they poured out of the mill in response to the call for a general strike, as a consequence of which about 20 strikers were severely beaten by the police, and some of them arrested.

This Committee received information of the firing by the police that was resorted to by them at Kala Chowki, as a result of which, one striker was killed, and three injured. Immediately on receipt of this information Messrs. Bradley, Nimbkar. Mirajkar, Jhabvala, Dange, Alve and Ghate went to the spot where they found the dead body of the young striker, in a pool of blood, the bullet having passed through the head. The other injured persons were removed to the K. E. M. Hospital, one with a bullet shot through the stomach. He is said to be in precarious condition. A spent cartridge was found near the body of the dead man.

On inquiries made on the spot, the Committee got the information that the dead man and the other injured striker, were both of them chased by the police. The Committee found also that there were no mills nearby, the nearest being about half a mile from the scene of occurrence. The place being very desolate there was no possibility of any big group of men congregating together, which could have imperilled the position of the fifty or so of armed police that were stationed near the Bombay Cotton Mills. From information gathered it appears that firing took place at a nearer range. The Committee is emphatically of opinion that there was absolutely no provocation whatsoever justifying shooting and killing of unarmed and defenseless strikers.

It appears that the police is justifying their action on the ground of self-defence. This presupposes that the police were in a precarious position of something like an actual assault on their force. But Superintendent Power who fired the shots has not a scratch on his body that would justify the plea of firing in self-defence. From the same place, a procession of over 10 thousand workers was organised in the very presence of the Commissioner and the Magistrate. While the Commissioner was not in a mood to allow it, the Magistrate saw no probability of violence or disorder, and allowed it. Thus a Magistrate sees no danger in a crowd of 10 thousand and that too a crowd enraged at the murder of a comrade, while Superintendent Power with an armed force is pleased to see a riot in a crowd of 20 huts. Thus neither the ground of self-defence nor of the probability of violation of peace, can stand justified.

The funeral procession:—A procession started with red flags and was steered by the Reay Road side, a strong police force accompanying. The people would not deliver over the corpse unless they were asked by their leaders who persuaded the men to give it over. About 3,000 men sat before the J. J. Hospital to take back the corpse for cremation. Somehow or other, on the one hand, the post mortem was detained to an unusually long time, and on the other hand, the police at the gate started again beating away the men. In the agray, one more worker was seriously wounded, and was immediately taken into the hospital. Inspite of that, a large body of workers was present to take the funeral procession to the cremation ground. At 8 p.m. the corpse was given back to the people. Here again a hitch occurred. The relations of the dead worker, being Hindus wanted to take it to their own locality to pass the body through their usual ceremonies and then cremate it. The police would not allow it. However, the men were pursuaded not to take it back but to proceed to the Thakurdwar cremation ground, which they did peacefully. The men dispersed to their homes at about 11 p.m.

MILL-OWNERS HOLD SECRET MEETING

TO CONSIDER STRIKE SITUATION

To consider the situation brought about by the strike a meeting of the mill-owners was held at the Bombay Mill-owners' Association, Shorab Building, Bombay, on Monday afternoon. Over 20 mill-owners attended the meeting and Mr. J. B. Petit presided.

After over an hour's discussion on the present situation the meeting did not come to any decision. The proceedings of the meeting were held in strict secrecy and was not open to the press.

SHOLAPUR MILL STRIKE ENDS.

STRIKERS RESUME WORK IN SULLEN SILENCE

SHOLAPUR April 23.

The Sholapur Mill resumed normal working this morning. The weavers who struck work on Saturday returned to their looms in sullen silence. Strong police guard has been posted in the mill area.

Other mills are working as usual.—A. P.

CO-OPERATIVE LIFE INSURANCE

(Continued from Page 6).

activities of Madras. In Bombay, however, the scheme for a Provincial Co-operative Insurance Society is now ready and in all probability, such a Society will ge registered under the Co-operative Societies' Act, in the near future.

A PROPOSED SCHEME.

Under this scheme it is proposed to accept insurance policies for amounts of Rs. 150 and not exceeding Rs. 500 without medical examination. The rates are prepared by the well-known Actuary and co-operator of Poona—Mr. G. S. Marathey, M.A., A.I.A., (London). There will be no share capital as several co-operators have volunteered to deposit sums amounting to Rs. 5,000 in all. These deposits will be returned to them from the Assurance Funds as soon as they will be available from the premia. This system will be thoroughly co-operative and will be a great boon to the policy-holders. All the available surplus from the profits will be distributed amongst the policy-holders. There are commercial insurance companies that have paid 20 to 30 per cent. dividends to their share-holders. This is all from the profits made out of the policy-holders. In the case of the co-operative insurance society no dividends are to be paid as there are no share-holders and this amount will be added to the surplus and the bonus will increase. Eventually the amount payable to the policy-holder will increase considerably.

The co-operative insurance society will be like a hand-maid to the co-operative credit societies. There are instances, though few, where the borrower is cut off from life prematurely. In such cases the sureties are put to a lot of trouble and sometimes the credit societies are put to loss. If, however, the borrower carried a life insurance policy the sureties and the lending society would be quite safe.

Insurance also inculcates a habit of thrift as the policy-holders have to pay the premia compulsorily. From all points of view, therefore, the small policies should be popularized amongst the members of all credit societies.

I, therefore, hope that the co-operators of the Bombay Presidency will welcome the move for the establishment of the co-operative insurance society and will popularize it amongst rural areas when it is registered.

BOMBAY'S MILL INDUSTRY

(Continued from page 6.)

counts with good cotton, a man was asked to look after two roving frames—with success.

All of us are aware that double budli has existed in the industry for a long period and my investigations pointed to the fact that the double budli worker was prevalent in the departments where prewar investigation had shown the men to be overpaid and underworked and no double budli was ever tried or contemplated in departments in which a survey showed the operatives to be overworked.

After several years of survey as to the possibilities of what I have termed Rationalisation, an opportunity occurred of putting the result of our surveys to a test. My firm purchased the Hongkong Mills and re-named it the Manchester Mills with a two-fold object. The first was to ascertain if the vertical system of production could be intensified on Japanese lines and the second was to ascertain if the Manchester or rather Lancashire methods of allocating and paying the staff could be adopted in a rational form suited to the conditions prevailing in Bombay.

We are not now dealing with the two methods of manufacture—the horizontal specialisation adopted by Lancashire or the vertical specialisation in use in India, but seen in its most intensive form in Japan. All I need say at this stage is that intensified vertical specialisation of manufacture was a success and is to be advocated as a partial solution to Bombay's problem if we are to retain our business in the huge line of standard products such as Drills, Sheetings, Longcloths and Shirtings.

NOT A QUACK CURE.

The second object of the purchase of this mill was also a success, viz., the rationalisation of wages. Here I would especially stress the fact that it is no use any member here thinking he can jump into this new system at a second's notice. My own Company has suffered as pioneers and were prepared for such troubles, but unfortunately most of our trouble has come from other people trying to do the same or even more than we have done without making sure that the conditions necessary for success were present. I cannot too strongly labour this point. Rationalisation is no quack cure for the ills of the industry. Each individual mill needs a careful and protracted survey before anything is done and it will be found that mills vary in their ills as much as human beings and like them require varying remedies to meet individual needs.

WANTED A SURVEY.

A survey over a period of time is an absolute necessity and such a survey should be made on the following lines:—

1. Fix standards of production and quality for each machine in the mill.
2. Arrange systematic checking so that the standards are maintained.
3. Realise that the weaving of any cloth starts in the cotton mixings. Alter mixings to suit cloth and not twist wheels and cloth to suit mixings, in other words make the fibre suit the fabric and fix the basis of that fibre at a standard which will allow the maintenance of your standards fixed for production, quality and machines.
4. Carefully survey and adjust each machine and process so that it will
   (a) Work at maximum efficiency,
   (b) Permit of good wages to the worker,
   (c) Reduce the nett cost by making each worker handle a very much increased outturn without being overworked.

The survey therefore will embrace every detail of machine and process from fibre to fabric. Cleaning power, drafts, speeds, roller settings, singles, knots, crossed ends, half full bobbins and scores of other faults come under the survey.

The Manchester Mill was laid out on these lines. One mixing only is used and one hank roving. Variations of counts occur only in the spinning and here there is only one count of warp and one count of weft.

All warps are twisted in mechanically and everything possible is done to make the work lighter and more pleasant for the worker at the same time keeping him healthily employed.

The chief alterations are as follows:—

Blow Room:—One operative is placed in complete charge of 2 scutchers and does all the work pertaining thereto, including cleaning and oiling.

Card Room:—On the cards we have broken away from the recognised allocation of labour in this department in India and follow the team system in use in England. The cards are split up into sections of approximately 32 cards, the whole of the work in connection with one section being done by two men whom we label a Front and Back Jobber. They do all the work usually associated with stripping, grinding, setting, oiling, cleaning and are naturally responsible for the cards in their charge. Each of these sections has one Lap Carrier whose duty is to convey laps from the Blow Room without any mechanical assistance, remove waste and clean down the section.

One Can Minder looks after from 12 to 16 cards, but does not carry cans to the first head of the drawings.

Frames:—The alterations are 2 Drawers to 3 heads and one operative to 2 Roving frames. Doffer boys are allocated as follows:—

One to each Slubbing.
One to each pair of Intermediates.
One to each Roving Frame.
One spare Tenter per 3 preparations.

Ring Department:—In the Ring Department we allocate one Piecer to two sides and you will notice that they are by no means small frames, the Warp frames containing 352 spindles and the Weft frames 420 spindles each. 1.4 Tarwallas and 2.5 Doffer boys are provided over 1,000 spindles. These figures vary in the different mills according to the counts spun.

(To be continued.)

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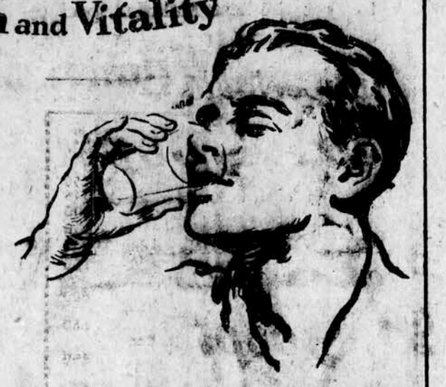

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MISS MAYO'S DISSERVICES

Miss Mayo's 'Argument' falls to the ground. Its main contention is definitely disproved by statistics. Its most offensive statement the author has wisely made no serious attempt to prove. Its sentence about 'no outlet in sport' is obviously untrue. I have offered strong evidence that every other sentence is greatly exaggerated. With this key paragraph naturally fall similar reckless statements of the book, such as the astonishing assertion about the early sexual impotence of a large proportion of the Indian people. If Miss Mayo has been so wide of the truth in matters that are easy to verify, such as the age of first motherhood, what claim has she to credence when she makes similar extreme statements about matters wherein either proof or disproof is impossible? The pity is that such charges, however unsupportable, tend to remain in the mind of the reader, and, almost in spite of him, to poison his thought.

III.

Should I now add to my argument the weight of the most reliable opinion Miss Mayo has guarded herself against any effect of expert opinion in India by disposing summarily of us all. We missionaries are looking to our support at home and to the effects of our statements upon Indians, and so cannot tell the truth. The position of the official imposes 'the policy of the gentle word.' Indians see the problem only partially. India is a dying man with 'no one, anywhere, enough his friend to hold the mirror up and show him plainly what is killing him.' Miss Mayo regards herself as the only one left to do this, and so, single-handed, she shouldered the task. Yet let me venture to call attention to what a few, who know their India well, think of her effort. Mrs. Cousins, who is neither a government servant nor connected with official or missionary circles, and who for twelve years has lived in intimate friendship with the women of India, says, in an article in the October "Young Men of India":—

While my experience corroborated a large number of her facts and illustrations regarding sex, health, untouchability, and the treatment of animals, I aver that the total impression she conveys to any reader, either inside or outside India, is cruelly and wickedly untrue. Unless read in conjunction with supplementary books on other aspects of India's life and culture ... it will create nothing but race-resentment. . . . All the sins of India which Miss Mayo marshals with such weight of depression are balanced by her own sins of omission.

Next turn to one of the ablest of India's missionaries, Miss M. M. Underhill. In the "International Review of Missions for October, 1927, she says:

The book shows throughout a lack of any background knowledge of India; and, what is more serious, it shows a lack of appreciation—one might almost say of power to appreciate—in face of a civilization foreign to previous experience. For example, Miss Mayo quotes freely from Mahatma Gandhi, but has completely failed to understand either the man or what he stands for in India. One cannot help asking, 'Does Miss Mayo know even now much more of India than she did before going' We doubt it.

The Executive Committee of the National Christian Council of India, including leading men and women, Indian, British American, with one of India's ablest woman doctors as a member, has issued a statement on "Mother India" over the signatures of the Reverend Dr. Macnicol, well-known writer and authority on India, Mr. P. O Philip, an honored Indian leader, and Miss A. B. Van Doren, who has spent over twenaty years in close association with Indian girls and women. Here are a few extracts from this statement:

Yet we, representing a body of men and women who are in close touch with the people and are conversant with their everyday life, unhesitatingly assert that the picture of India which emerges from Miss Mayo's book is untrue to the facts and unjust to the people of India. . . Beauty and culture, kindness and charm, religion and piety are to be found alike among the highest and the humblest. Miss Mayo leaves no room for these in her picture. . . . If this unsympathetic recital of evils, which are deep-seated enough, but not universal, as the book seems to imply, leads to despair of any progress or to embitterment of the relationship between the Indians and Europeans or to any weakening of the joint efforts being made for the betterment of the people of India, the result will be disastrous to both India, and the West. We have faith that she will be able, strengthened by the spirit of God, to obtain deliverance from these evils. We earnestly desire that East and West should cooperate to this end in a spirit of love and understanding. Our fear is that this book may, by its lack of understanding, its exaggeration, and its unfairness, make such cooperation more difficult for both sides.

I will cite only one more opinion. It is that of the acknowledged leader of the Social Reform Movement in India, Mr. K. Natarajan, editor of the "Indian Social Reformer." Those of us who have worked with him or followed his work for a generation know him as a strong fighter for truth and progress, a man of great understanding and balance, and a consistent promotor of the cause of Indian womanhood. That an author should think of studying the condition of Indian women without consulting Mr. Natarajan is itself a remarkable fact. In spite of Miss Mayo's generalizations about the Indian disregard for truth, I scarcely think that Mr. Natrajan's integrity will be questioned. It is the effect of "Mother India" on this man that is to me most interesting. Because he thought that it was calculated to injure the cause of social progress in India he devoted a long series of careful articles to it. In these articles he points out such errors as the inexcusable misrepresentation of the position of Rabindranath Tagore, the misquotation of Gandhi and Miss Bose, and the general unreliability of certain evidence and stories; but most of all he cotroverts by figures and facts the picture of India as dying of sexual corruption.

This man, whose great life purpose Miss Mayo professes the desire to serve, is stirred by the book to such feeling as I have never known him to show before. In his eyes Miss Mayo reveals 'mortal aversion to things Indian.' In the 'palpable fiction' of her story of the narrow-chested students and fly-blown Russian leaflets he sees a purpose 'to excite prejudice as much as possible in order to make her readers receptive to her horrors.' Her statement about the rearing of children in intensive vicious practices he denies with impressive vehemence. He says, 'Not only has Miss Katherine Mayo grossly exaggerated the extent and nature of actual evils, but she has, as we shall show, freely indulged in half-truths and untruths, without any attempt to verify them.'

INACCURATE FIGURES.

I cannot see how, if the testimony even of this brief paper is read with an open mind, it is possible to resist the conclusion that Mr. Natarajan and the other friends of Indian progress who have resented Miss Mayo's attack are substantially right. Her assertions about the average age of motherhood are proved to be inaccurate both by census figures of marriage and carefully gathered medical data. Her statement about the absence of sport from child life is only a glaring instance of what pervades the book. India is not a human beast lying of her indulgences and her corruptions. she is a great people whose remarkable vitality has carried her through many evil customs and mistaken ideals to a new day of hope and renewed vigor of life, in which she is beginning to purify herself for her great part in future world service.

Interracial understanding is of all things to be cultivated at this juncture of Indian progress. Those of us who know India can give assurance that her response to open-mindedness and good faith is as immediate, as warm and whole-hearted, as her present bitterness is deep.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: TAURUS.

If to-day is your birthday, you are generous and very kind-hearted. You shed copious tears—real tears, not of the crocodile brand or onion-inspired ones—at human misery and pain. Even if you see a finger cut of any man you feel nervous and giddy and behave worse than a woman, and if the finger cut is that of—well, you, know what I mean. Your tenderheartedness combined with sex-appeal, in such cases, will make you confounded and dumbfounded, and you will soon qualify yourself to be an in-patient of a hospital—somewhat like a motor or cab-driver who knocks down a pedestrian and seeing his battered and bruised or mutilated form, himself becomes unconscious: and both are sent to the hospital—in probably the same conveyance! Such are the serio-comic tragedies of this world.

Sympathy and pity exude out of every pore of your anatomy (the exudation may prove to be as stinking to the nostrils of your enemies as the perspiration on the anatomy of a healthy person in April and May in the Tropics or in the Temperance—is it Temperate?—Zone). You love humanity and help it, whenever and wherever possible. You believe in divine love, and devote your energies on only one who captures the fortress of your heart. In your happiest days of childhood you used to sing of the "Evening Star" as under:

"Little star, so high, so high,
Shining in the far-off sky;
Silver star, I love you true,
And to-night I'll dream of you."

The history, the historians say, repeats itself (the "Chela" believed in this and failed in history twice in the Matriculation Examination. It failed to repeat on his behalf before the examiners!) In your advanced age the star of a theatre or a cinema stage will captivate you, and you will "daily" dream of that lovely Evening Star. The success is yours indeed. Lucky dog! But you have to take care, that once you possess the star it does not shine on other richer firmaments! "Verbum star satienti" (a word to the 'star' is enough), they say!

When writing to advertisers, please mention the "Bombay Chronicle."

DECLINE IN LYNCHINGS

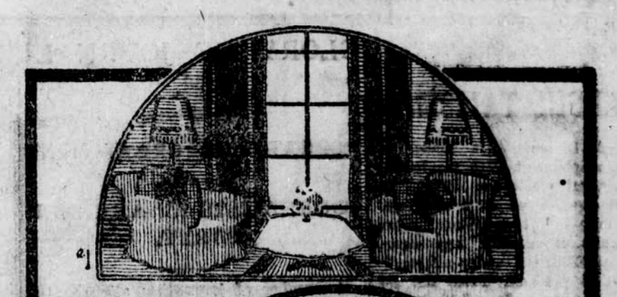
CHURCH COUNCIL'S HONOR ROLL FOR 1927

More States were free from lynchings during 1927 than ever before, according to the roll of honor prepared by the Federal Council of Churches through its Commission on Race Relations and made public yesterday. There were sixteen lynchings last year in seven States, leaving forty-one States in which there was none. For the first time since records have been kept, Georgia and Florida appear on the roll of honor.

In the three previous years there were thirty-eight States without a lynching. The number of victims in 1927 was fourteen less than in 1926, one less than in 1925, and the same as in 1924. Six of the seven States that had lynchings in 1927 have been on the honor roll at least once since 1922. The seventh State which the report does not name, is the only one in the country with an unbroken yearly record of lynchings.

Connecticut has been added to the list of States that has never had a record of lynching, the report shows. Previously the four States credited with such a record were Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont.

Maine and New Jersey have had no lynchings since 1885, according to the commission. In the past twenty years, Delaware, Michigan, Nevada and Wisconsin have been free of lynchings. New York has been on the honor roll only for ten years.



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Bombay Chronicle.

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Dr. G. GAUNTERLET, Deputy Professor at the Faculty of Medicine at Bordeaux, Director of the Biological Laboratory in the higher study school of Paris, says

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No. 10.

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Bombay Chronicle

INTERNATIONAL WORKERS' DAY.

DESCRIPTION OF MAY DAY CELEBRATIONS IN BRITAIN

AN APPEAL FOR LABOUR SOLIDARITY IN INDIA.

Mr. B. F. Bradley writes:—

The idea of celebrating 'May Day' as a workers' day is now to the workers of India. Last year a few enthusiastic workers in the interest of Labour decided to organise a demonstration to celebrate 'May Day', and this was done with great success, and it is hoped that a similar demonstration will be held this year with the idea of rallying to the Labour cause the masses of workers that are still unorganised.

'May Day' is known to the workers of Great Britain as Labour Day, the day that belongs to the worker. For over thirty years now the workers throughout Britain and the Continent of Europe have looked upon 'May Day' as the one day out of the year, when they drop their toils and leave the factories and workshops of their own free will to demonstrate their solidarity internationally against the oppression and exploitation of the present economic system.

WATCHWORD OF UNITY.

Another important phase in organising 'May Day', especially in Great Britain, is that no individual or individual body claims the prerogative to organise this demonstration. There are in the Labour movement many shades of thought and opinion; but this day is essentially a day of unity of thought and action, and the workers in the villages and town throughout the country keep the word Unity as their watchword.

DESCRIPTION OF MAY DAY.

I will describe how 'May Day' is organised in London, and the picture that Hyde Park presents on the final rally of the workers of London. A Committee known as the 'May Day' Celebration Committee has organised the 'May Day' demonstration in London for over thirty years, and on a Sunday or a working day the celebration takes place. This Committee is made up of representatives of all political parties and Trade Unions. Representatives are elected from local Labour Parties, Trades Council, I. L. P. Branches, Communists' Locals, Trade Union Branches and Executive Councils, Socialist bodies co-operative, etc., and from this body a Secretary and Executive Council are elected. From the beginning of the year to the 1st May the Committee meets at regular periods planning and organising the demonstration, there is much work to be done because a huge demonstration involving over one hundred thousand demonstrators needs well organising.

DEMONSTRATIONS.

'May Day' arrives and all is ready. Some twelve points in outlying suburbs of London are selected to be the starting places of contingents, and with Trade Union and Political Party banners and slogans flying these workers set off to march to the Thames embankment gathering as they go in numbers. The whole of the contingents converge on to the Embankment and there is a wonderful sight. Fifty thousand workers are assembled, thousand of children in brakes and Charebanc and many tableau's depicting the horrible poverty and conditions of the worker throughout the world, British, Indian, Chinese, etc. There is Indian contingent a Chinese contingent and many other nationals, the Embankment is ablaze with colour Trade Union banners, slogans, etc.

WONDERFUL SHOW OF SOLIDARITY.

Now, the procession slowly moves off; its destination is Hyde Park; this is a wonderful show of solidarity, the workers march, and the procession takes sometimes more than two hours to pass a given point. The demonstration reaches Hyde Park after having marched through an area where the wealthy live. Hyde Park also shows a wonderful picture, thousands of workers who did not take part in the procession are 'waiting' there to cheer the demonstration, twelve platforms are erected for the speakers to address the huge meeting, a big 'May Pole' is set up on one side for the children to dance around; the procession slowly moves in and the meetings begin; an interesting feature of recent years is a youth platform and children's platform. Simultaneously a resolution is put from each platform expressing international working class solidarity and demands for better conditions for the workers' hour, wages and freedom for subject peoples, etc. While this is going on the children are dancing around the 'May Pole.' The whole thing is a wonderul show of working class awakening. What is happening in London is happening in all big towns throughout Europe and many countries throughout the world. Let Bombay workers and workers' leaders follow this grand example, and organise a demonstration that will give expression to real working class demands and international working class solidarity. This will link Bombay and India up with London and the awakening of the working class throughout the world, and will give added impetus to the whole working class movement.

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SMALL HOLDINGS BILL.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Select Committee which is in charge of the Small Holdings Bill introduced in the Bombay Legislative Council is soon to meet at Mahableshwar. Ever since the Bill was moved by Sir Chunilal Mehta it has met with a mixed reception. Latterly there has been continuous agitation against the Bill in Maharashtra so much so that Mr. Anderson, the Commissioner of Settlements was requested by the local Government to reply to the severe criticism the Bill has met with. It is regrettable that propagandist methods which prevent ordinary people from grasping the true objects and likely effects of the Bill, have been adopted both by the defenders and traducers of the Bill. The principle of the Bill viz., to create economic holdings by preventing further fragmentation and consolidating existing uneconomic holdings in a cautious way is quite sound. It is for the Select Commttee so to improve upon the methods of doing this, suggested in the original Bill, as to make the Bill acceptable to the agriculturists and their representatives. The Bill affects the interests of agriculturists from Maharashtra, Karnatic and Gujarat but no voice of protest is heard from the last two provinces. The Select Committee has a very great responsibility to discharge and they may be well-advised in calling witnesses from all the districts concerned to advise them as also some experts. According to the standing order No. 6, part 4, the Select Committee is authorised to benefit by such advice. To-day, at any rate the tendency in Deccan and Konkan Districts is to condemn the Bill, lock, stock and barrel.—Yours, etc:

RYOT.

HISTORICAL LECTURE-RECITALS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir—A series of historical lecture-recitals was recently given at the Union Theological Seminary of New York City, U.S.A. by Dr. Clarence Dickinson, Director of Music and eminent organist, with the assistance of distinguished singers (soloists and choristers) and instrumentalists.

The general subject of the series was "Eternal Creative Will Revealed in Music."

Greek hymns, Armenian Folk Songs, American Indian Rhythms and Japanese and Hebrew melodies as well as classic European music served as illustrations of Rhythm, Line, Color, Atmosphere and Worship through music.

Dr. Dickinson described music as a vehicle for man's spiritual response to the Eternal, and in the third lecture called particular attention to the spiritual power of Hindu music.

To illustrate the spiritual moods of Hindu Ragas, Ragini Devi sang "Kaylan," a benediction—"Jogia," ascetic meditation, "Bhairavi," the heart mood—"Todi," supplication and "Nayaki Kanra," mystery and exaltation—to accompaniment of the Tambura.

She also demonstrated resonance and overtones as atmospheric background for melody on the sitar.

Other features of the series were the Greek, Byzantine and Hebrew Liturgical chants sung with great power and beauty by the Choir of the Greek Cathedral.—Yours, etc.,

RAMLAL B. BAJPAI.

Brooklyn, N. Y., U.S.A.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY TUESDAY APRIL 24 1928

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"STRUCK A BLOW AGAINST INTERRACIAL UNDERSTANDING."

HER BOOK A TISSUE OF OMISSIONS AND MISREPRESENTATIONS.

AN AMERICAN'S REPLY TO "MOTHER INDIA."

Mr. Ahlen H. Clerk contributes that following illuminating article to an American monthly:—

In "Mother India," a book which has received remarkable attention both in England and in America, Miss Katherine Mayo presents India as 'a sick man growing daily weaker, dying body and brain, of a disease that only himself can cure.' What this disease is she states in the following way: 'The whole pyramid of India's woe, material and spiritual. . . . rests on a rock-bottom physical base. The base is simply this, his manner of getting into the world and his sex life thenceforward.' To support this contention Miss Mayo marshals a mass of quotations, tells vividly of her own investigations during some months of feverish activity in India, and makes some startling general assertions, which if true, would go far to establish her claim.

A perplexed Western public is naturally asking, 'Are Miss Mayo's charges true.'' I shall attempt in this article to prove, beyond any reasonable doubt, that her basic assertions are not true, that she has leaped with magnificent agility from one sided and limited evidence to her general conclusions, and that India remains the same loan of mingled sorrow and hope, darkness and vision, weakness and strength, that she was before Miss Mayo made her very American, whirlwind tour. Above all I hope to show that India is on the upward road, with her face toward the morning.

Miss Mayo's chief sin against India was her almost complete blindness to every evidence of health and progress and her morbid over-emphasis on every evidence of sickness and decay. The pity is that she has gathered material which, used discriminatingly, might have stung India to the speeding up of reform. It seems to me that she had a fresh and very powerful message on the baneful effects of sex exaggeration and on other prominent abuses, if only she had been able to present it in a balanced and friendly way. If she had pictured the encouraging aspect of things with the same emotional effect which was given to the evils that still exist, we, who have been working for decades for India's physical and social progress, would have welcomed the book as an ally. As it is, "Mother India" has struck a blow both against truth and against interracial understanding and good will. By its extreme attack on Indian life it has stirred Indians to bitter defence and has opened the door for similar muckraking attacks on America and Europe. Indian writers smarting under this Drain Inspector's Report, as Mr. Gandhi well calls it, are opening before the eager eyes and noses of the Indian public the noisome drains of our own divorce statistics and night life. It is only human if, profiting by Miss Mayo's example, they draw unwarranted generalizations from specific instances and do all in their power to cheapen Western civilizations in Indian eyes. The influence of this book is, indeed, calculated to lower the tone of civilization by stimulating people in both East and West to interpret each other by whatever is indecent and beastly.

OMISSION AND MISSTATEMENTS.

Now let us go to the facts. In so doing we shall emphasize those that form the first third of the book and the heart of its argument—those regarding sex and motherhood. Still, in passing, one cannot forbear to point out that the latter part of "Mother India" is marred by the same emphasis on everything negative and neglect of everything positive that make the first part an offence. Omissions, misstatements, and misunderstandings that everyone who has lived in India must recognise bob up so frequently that if one were to hit them all he would have to be a ten-armed Irishman with a shillalah in every hand. Take, for example, the problem of food for cattle, dealt with at some length in Chapter XVII. Miss Mayo speaks of grazing lands and the feeding of rice stalks, which have little food value, and clearly implies that, aside from some green fodder in some districts, this is all that the cattle have to live upon. 'By January,' she declares, in regard to India's cattle, 'starvation begins in earnest.' This statement entirely ignores the millets which are reaped in October and February and which, as the "Indian Year Book" for 1924, page 265, rightly says, 'constitute one of the most important groups of crops in the country, supplying food for the poorer classes and fodder for the cattle.' Sorghum, which is the principal millet, has large, thick stalks that make splendid fodder. To the farmers' eyes the fact that this is a fodder crop is as important as the fact that it is a food crop. It seems impossible that a traveller in India could avoid seeing mile on mile of fields full of waving millet. In the villages no one could fail to note the great stacks of this fodder. In good seasons farmers sell much to the towns and store enough for two years' use by their cattle. That many Indian cattle are sadly neglected is a fact. That many more are well fed is also a fact.

It seems to me in keeping with the accuracy of other parts of the book that, in speaking of the food of cattle, it wholly neglects to notice that Indian farmers devote about forty million acres to good fodder crops and that the chapter in question closes with the assertion, 'They will not raise food for their mother, the cow.' In Western India, to my personal knowledge, the farmer and his family have an affection for their cattle, each one of which is named. In times of scarcity the family deprives itself in order that the cattle may be fed. The concluding chapter avers that this book states living facts and that 'these can easily be denied, but they cannot be disproved or shaken.' But it must be plain that the general assertion that 'they will not raise food for their mother, the cow' has been very easily disproved. Nor do I recollect a single one of the twenty-nine descriptive chapters which does not create its sombre impression by a similar method. In one the author presents a quotation from Rabindranath Tagore as though in it Tagore expressed his approval of child marriage. To give this impression she suppresses the two all-important words, 'said India.' Tagore was, as these words clearly indicate, presenting not his own, but the orthodox Hindu view. Later in the same essay he gave his own exalted conception of marriage, in which he accorded to woman a position of absolute equality with man. Again, Miss Mayo tells the story of the mixing of filtered and unfiltered water in Madras, as a clear indication of what can be expected from Indian control of affairs. How could she have heard this story without learning the striking fact that this water was universally known as 'Molony's Mixture,' that Mr. J. C. Molony, the Municipal Commissioner of Madras, was primarily responsible for it and that he was backed in this war measure, which was so carefully managed that it had no bad effect, by the Europeans of the municipality? These facts Mr. Molony himself has made public. The case against Indian political control is indeed in a desperate state when the prosecution is driven to use 'Molony's Mixture' to bolster it up! In this manner throughout the book Miss Mayo has ignored and minimized the great mass of favourable evidence that lay ready to a writer's hand, and the ugly and the noisome have been made to dominate the picture.

Let me turn now to the general presentation of the questions of sex and motherhood. The kernel of the matter is found in the 'Argument,' when the author declares:—

Take a girl child twelve years old, a pitiful physical specimen in bone and blood, illiterate, ignorant, without any sort of training in habits of health. Force motherhood upon her at the earliest possible moment. Rear her weakling son in intensive vicious practices that drain his small vitality day by day. Give him no outlet in sports. Give him habits that make him, by the time he is thirty years of age, a decrepit and querulous old wreck—and will you ask what has sapped the energy of his manhood

It is clear that this is intended as the typical picture of Indian sex life and as the source of most of the ills of 'Mother India.' Let us look at a few of the statements in detail.

Take a girl child twelve years old, a pitiful physical specimen in bone and blood.

NOT A WEAKLY RACE.

I have travelled in North India and South India, but know best the villages and towns of Western India. I remember vividly the first impressions of the village women of Western India. I remember vividly the first impressions of the village women of Western India formed by my wife and myself in 1904. We were surprised by the fine physical development and carriage of most of them. Many of our American visitors have expressed the same idea. The frontispiece of 'Mother India" shows an untouchable woman, probably of North India. So far as one can judge by the picture, she is a perfect physical specimen, with the light of health on her face and in her eyes. Indeed it is singular that the illustrations throughout the book fail to indicate a weakly race. Risley and Gait, the joint authors of the census of 1901, say:—

No one who has watched the sturdy Jat women lift their heavy water jars at the village well is likely to have any misgiving as to the effect of their marriage system on the physique of the race. . . . Among the Rajputs both sexes are of slighter build than the Jats, but here again there are no signs of degeneratin.

The vigorous work engaged in by a large proportion of Indian women, grinding grain, bringing water, working in the fields, helps to offset their great, but decreasing, physical handicaps. That there are in India millions of weak girls is an awful fact. That there are also millions of strong healthy girls is also a fact, testified by the census officials and by many observers. Characteristically this second fact is ignored in the sweeping generalization that the Indian girl is a 'pitiful physical specimen in bone and blood.'

But let us go on to the succeeding sentence in the charge:—

Force motherhood upon her at the earliest possible moment.

This is a theme much emphasized and reiterated in "Mother India." Indeed it seems to be the heart of the indictment. On page 22, for example, are the words:—

The Indian girl, in common practice, looks for motherhood nine months after reaching puberty, or anywhere between the ages of fourteen and eight. The latter age is extreme, though in some sections not exceptional; the former is well above the average.

The statement that motherhood at eight is, in some sections not exceptional is simply fantastic. No proof or even evidence for such an assertion is offered. The earliest case of motherhood that the author either saw or gives any record of is of a girl twelve years old. If a child mother of eight years was to be found it is very clear that Miss Mayo would have gone a long way to see her and describe her condition. Even the credulity of the most uncritical readers will scarcely swallow this sheer, unbuttressed assertion.

Probably it has been made on the basis of stories which have arisen because, as the Census of 1921 states on page 127, "There is a strong inclination (in giving ages) to favor certain numbers, such as 2, 8, and 10. . . . Owing to the obloquy incurred by Hindu parents who have failed to marry their girls before puberty, there is a strong inclination to understate the age of unmarried girls who have reached this age.' In this matter the author may well have been the victim of parents who blandly stated to some troublesome inquisitor that their daughter was eight years old.

To prove the general charge of very early motherhood the book recounts a number of interviews with unnamed medical witnesses, quotes from speeches in the Legislative Assembly, describes a few cases seen by the author herself, and, most important of all, quotes from an essay forming Appendix VII of the 1921 Census, which contains the sentence:—

It can be assumed, for all practical purposes, that every woman is in the married state at or immediately after puberty and that cohabitation, therefore, begins in every case with puberty.

18 LOWEST AGE OF MOTHERHOOD.

With this material before her it is not altogether strange that Miss Mayo should have come to the conclusion that fourteen is well above the average age of first motherhood. Yet here, as elsewhere, her generalization goes beyond the reliable evidence. The author of Appendix VII says only that cohabitation begins with puberty. Later, on the same page, she might have found that his Punjab investigator discovered that 'in the majority of cases the first child is born in the third year of effective marriage.' Apparently he is the only census investigator who studied this question but there is no reason to suppose that his finding would not be true of other parts of India. This would bring motherhood in most cases to the fifteenth year at the lowest. Indeed I myself have examined the record of the Maternity Hospital of the Seva Sadan in Ahmednagar, in the Bombay Presidency, for the years 1923-27. Early marriage is more prevalent in this presidency than in any other part of India, and is the rule in Ahmednagar; yet of ninety cases of first motherhood of Hindus treated by the staff of this hospital, both in the hospital and in the homes of the people, none was younger than fourteen, only one was fourteen, and the average age of first motherhood was 18.3 years. Seventy-eight per cent. of the cases were classed as 'normal.' These facts go beyond those of the Punjab investigator in indicating that, even in cases of child marriage, first motherhood comes at an age when it can generally be normal.

Miss Mayo and the author of this Appendix would have done well to study more carefully the tables of statistics that form the body of the census report, which, of course, take precedence over a simple statement by a census officer in a supplementary essay. In Volume I, pages 164-5, are figures that show that only 399 out of every 1,000 Indian girls are yet married at the end of their fifteenth year. About 60 per cent of Indian girls are thus almost seventeen before motherhood is possible for them. They are seventeen or eighteen before it is probable. Mrs. Margaret E. Cousins, Honorary Secretary of the Women's Indian Association, enumerates the different classes and castes in India among whom marriage later than the age of sixteen is the rule, and estimates that the total is 206,000,000. This corresponds roughly with the census figures of 60 per cent not married till the completion of their fifteenth year.

These census figures confirm the only scientific investigation into the age of first motherhood that has yet been made public in India. Dr M. I. Balfour, M.B., of Bombay has been gathering data on this subject for two years. She herself kept a record of 304 Hindu mothers of Bombay delivered of their first babies, and has gathered the regular reports of the Madras Maternity Hospital for 1922-24 and of several hospitals in other parts of India. She gives figures in the "Times of India" for October 10, 1927, of which the following form a brief abstract. Of 6580 cases of mothers with first babies from many parts of India covered by these statistics, none was under thirteen years old, 7 were recorded as thirteen, and 25 as under fifteen. The average age for first motherhood in Bombay was 18.7 years and in Madras 19.4 years. Both in Bombay and in Madras, between 85 and 86 per cent were over seventeen years old. This is exactly what the census figures would lead us to expect. I have consulted an American woman doctor of twenty-four years of Indian experience in regard to the applicability of these statistics to India as a whole. She thinks that the average age of mothers with first babies in such maternity hospitals would be at least as low as that of those in the ordinary Indian home. Maternity cases are brought to hospitals only in extreme need.

Of Dr. Balfour's attested cases from many parts of India less than one per cent were mother before they were fifteen and none before they were thirteen. The last census shows over 60 per cent of the girls of India not even married till they are sixteen or older. In the face of these facts the assertion that in some sections eight years is not an exceptional age for motherhood, while fourteen is well above the average, does not warrant much confidence. It must be admitted, I am sure, that first motherhood at eighteen years or even sixteen years has an absolutely different complexion from motherhood at an average of under fourteen years. It is too young, but the entire physical vitality of the race is not menaced by it. Thus the investigations of Dr. Balfour and the census figures of 1921 disprove the contention on which the main argument of "Mother India" largely rests. And this disproof should make clear what Miss Mayo declares to be a mystery to her—namely, how the Indian race survives at all. It survives in part because first motherhood below fifteen is unusual, and first motherhood at seventeen, eighteen, and nineteen is the rule.

And bear in mind the fact, pointed out in the Census of 1921, that the age of marriage is steadily rising. The figures show that in 1911 there were 555 girls per thousand unmarried at the end of their fifteenth year, while in 1921 there were 691. The movement for still further progress is constantly gaining strength. Here is what Mrs. Cousins has to say on the subject:—

The awakened women of India have for the past ten years, through their organizations, been asking the Government to raise the age of consent; the Social Reform Conferences have been doing the same since Raja Ram Mohan Roy's day. Ten thousand women for one district alone have sent a petition to Government to rais the age of consent. The representatives of over seven thousand more women, who had assembled to discuss educational reform also asked Government to enact legislation making marriage before sixteen years old for a girl a penal offence. All these facts Miss Mayo fails to note . . . She says, 'The bill for raising the age of consent to fourteen was finally thrown out, buried under an avalanche of popular disapproval.' There was not a meeting held all over India to express disapproval of the raising of the age of consent. The facts of the matter were that on the first voting on the bill the section referring specifically to the raised age was passed by a majority of two, even against government opposition, and it was disagreement regarding the amount of punishment and Assembly tactics that broke the majority for the bill as a whole.

SPORTS IN VILLAGES.

Again let me turn to a sentence in the 'Argument':—

Give him no outlet in sports.

What traveler could fail to see the little children all over India with their tops and marbles, their kites and their various ball games. Did no one give Miss Mayo an opportunity to witness the wild excitement aroused by a wrestling match in village or city. Wrestling is India's favourite sport, in which the children and youth of every class but the highest freely participate. Did Miss Mayo nowhere come upon some town at the hour when schools close in the afternoon and see every available open space crowded with children and young men at play at football, cricket, and other games? Was she not taken to see the fine, enthusiastic Scout troops of boys and even of girls and groups of Cubs' that increasingly flourish in almost every town? Did she not visit any of the supervised playgrounds maintained by the Indian Municipalities of Bombay, Lucknow, and Madras? I opened a little playground in a thickly peopled portion of Bombay into which an average of a hundred children a day crowded. Within two blocks of us were two other much larger playgrounds which were well used, and even then the streets around us contained their swarms of playing children. It is doubtless true that Indian children play less than Western children, but they practically all do play, and millions of them play hard. It is as difficult for me to believe that any observant person could go through India without coming into contact with the great and fast-growing athletic development of her youth as it is to think that an interested traveler saw none of the forty million acres of fodder crops. Yet, in a book supposed to deal primarily with the health of India, the only reference to this subject is this statement in the Argument: 'Give him no outlet in sports.' Such a statement requires no denial: it falls by its own weight.

Give him habits that make him, by the time he is thirty years of age, a decrepit and querulous old wreck—and will you ask what has sapped the energy of his manhood?

Every summer I play in tennis matches against two South Indian princes. As Miss Mayo rightly says, rajas are unusually tempted to exaggerated sex life. These men are fifty-two and fifty-six years old respectively, yet they play well through all the matches and tournaments of the season and have the ruddy look of health on their faces. In my own town of Ahmednagar I belong to the principal tennis club in the city. Here we have a pair of Brahmins—a class among whom early marriage prevails,—one forty-eight years old and the other fifty-five, who can beat any pair from among the British military officers and civilians of the town young or old. Up to the time when he was forty-five, I have never had a partner to equal the older of these men for steel-nerved play when the score was badly against us. There are plenty of active players among the Brahmins in our club who are over forty years old. I have to do with an Indian who is still hale and hearty, an active force in the community, who goes daily about his business. He was reared in an ignorant Indian home and has always lived in the common atmosphere of India, but, at eighty-two years old, he to-day gives no signs of physical break-up.

Almost anyone with experience in India could indefinitely multiply such facts as I have here given. That in India old age often comes on too soon and that sex exaggeration probably plays a part in this I freely admit. But I personally have never met any 'decrepit and querulous old wreck' of thirty, unless there were some definite disease like tuberculosis to account for his condition. The Census of 1921, Volume I, page 128, shows that out of every 1,000 of the Indian population 114 men and women in almost equal numbers were over fifty years old. The corresponding figure for the United States is 141. The number of Indians in this group is increasing, but even now is about 80 per cent of that of Americans and is an indication of fair vitality. It must be plain from these facts that the charge that the Indian man of thirty is a decrepit and querulous old wreck is grotesque.

WRECKLESS STATEMENTS.

Thus the paragraph which is the key or

(Continued on page 10.)

Under the Clock

(BY SIMPLEX.)

TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1928.

A great idea has come from Bardoli. It emanates from Mr. Hartshorne, who is according to the correspondent of the "Times of India," "Collector, Bardoli District."

* * *

Mr. Hartshorne confided to this welcome interviewer that Government did not wish to injure the agriculturists of the Taluka. After this assurance the poor fellows must look upon all the vexatious paraphernalia of "juptis," and forfeitures as merely an entertainment the Sarkar provides for them to while away these distressing days of the hot season.

* * *

The Mamlatdar in attaching the property of a shoe-maker in Bardoli left his shoes and last severely alone and preferred to attach a bench, a chair and a wooden stool. A shrewd Mamlatdar is he indeed. He knew well the shoe-maker would stick to his last at all costs.

* * *

At a stormy meeting of the Bombay East Indian Association held lately at Dadar School Hall, two candle lamps were brought to enable the Chairman to conduct the meeting were blown, it is alleged, by Dr. Rodrigues, saying that the insurance company concerned would not allow them. If the report, as alleged, is correct Dr. Rodrigues blew hot, leaving someone else to blow cold.

* * *

To-day's report (unconfirmed too):—A continuation meeting was held last evening at the Love Grove Pumping Station to demand a reduction in railway fares to Kodaikanal when Uncle Ben guided the proceedings and the Chowpatty speakers held forth. All the speeches were taken as read but the vigour was repeated in the applause which the audience stoutly refused to take for granted.

* * *

The meeting thus was very successful unlike the one convened to express gratitude to the members of the House of Commons for receiving Sir John Simon with "warm cheers." While returning dejected the organiser was asked if there was a vast audience at the meeting and he caustically replied "Cut out the plural, old man, and say 'audien.'"

* * *

Music, it would appear, is to play an important part in the next General Election in Great Britain. The candidates will sing for their votes.

* * *

"The wonderful beauty and natural scenery of Kashmir provided the greatest cure for pessimism," says Viscount Goschen. Famously so.

* * *

A brutally frank headline: "The trying Magistrate."

* * *

"Prattler" in the "Bengalee": "There are depths beyond depths." He is exhausted and unable to plumb them.

* * *

From the "Basumati":—

"He.....lived on peace and harmony". Mighty nutrients.

* * *

A correspondent writes to a "Madras Daily": "The most important single factor conducive to the prosperity and happiness of any community is the health of its people. The health of the city is the sum of the health of every individual, of every race and of every age in the city. So "Good Health" is the most precious possession every citizen should aspire for." Q. E. D.

* * *

Mr. J. Coatman, in "India in 1926-27", says, "The work of such men as Sir Campbell Rhodes in the first Assembly and, later, of Sir D'arcy Lindsay, Sir Walter Willson and Colonel Crawford in the Legislative Assembly has shown that the European members can be relied upon to act with independence and decision." Isn't it so? And didn't they always walk into the Government lobby?

* * *

"Spurious Christianity makes out Christ to be a Socialist and exalts Pacifism as the chief Christian virtue", Prebendary A. Gough had to complain at a recent meeting. These "Reds" are really such dreadful liars. According to authentic Christianity, still kept captive in Rome, Jesus was a Black Shirt?

* * *

"European firm requires service of a first class Indian traveller." So generous.

* * *

"Wanted—Two smart and competent hands for a Life Insurance Office and one Accountant for Banking Department". Leave the Accountant to look after the Insurance and the "hands" to do smart work in the Bank.

* * *

"Wanted—A wholetime Medical Officer. A physician will be preferred". Obviously, no particular objection to an engineer.

* * *

The "Hindu Herald" seems glad that Mr. Coatman has "admitted that the Hindus are against communalism and are advocates of the policy of laissez faire all along the line". More. It establishes the claim with this helpful comment: "Lala Lajpat Rai and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya appear from a Madras telegram to be in hearty agreement over the question of joint electorates, that is, in the form in which the Muslims would have it. This somersault in the communal interests of a particular community is said to have been prompted by a sudden awakening to the 'national interests of India.'" A solid vote for another Unity Conference.

* * *

The rumour that Lala Lajpat Rai and Pandit Malaviya will embark on a campaign to repudiate the resolutions of the Jubbulpore Conference is premature and misleading.

* * *

Advice has forthcome as to "how to win other people's wives." The husband will bury the hatchet—in your carcase.

* * *

"That tall, dark, good-looking ex-husband of yours has asked me to be his wife, and I thought I'd ask you first whether you could recommend him."

"Let me make a note of it, dear, and I'll look him up in my diary and let you know."

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